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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

GOOD ANGLO-INDIANS are one by one passing away! First it was Dr. Sherring, then it was Mr. J. D. Fell, the next Dr. Wenger, and to-day it is Dr. Barry. He came to India in 1846, and joined the Government service as a marine doctor. He afterwards became Civil Surgeon of Tezporo. In 1853 he resigned the Government service and became resident manager of Messrs. Scott Thompson and Co.'s Dispensary. But he will be best known as the father of the new Jute industry. He made an immense fortune by this business, which he dedicated to the service of humanity. He had, however, his reverses, which he more than once retrieved. He kept an open table and his house was open to the needy. To many he was a friend indeed, for he was a friend in need. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers.

WE HAVE received a fly sheet containing the Positivist Richard Congreve's fifth serial essay, entitled the "Opium Trade and the Indian Revenue," from which we make the following extracts from certain private notes from the late Mr. Geddes to the writer. Mr. Congreve says:

In a letter to me, dated January 8, 1879, he says: "The Famine Commission drifts. I boldly advocated the transfer of the Home charges to English shoulders. At first Cunningham, the president, was impatient. Both he and Elliot, the Secretary, alluded to my invectives against the Government. I said, the use of phrases of that kind and the attitude of mind which led to such phrases put discussion out of the question. I had prudently written beforehand that I had no wish to be questioned or not to be questioned, and so at the interviews I had some advantage. Then they said they had no wish, far from it, to brush aside my views with a phrase."

Again:

In a later letter (June 9 & 10, 1879) Mr. Geddes says: "I am very pleased to hear that you are considering whether it would not be well to advocate England's assumption of the 'Home' charges for which at present she draws on India. The subject should not be urged on your consideration unless it were sufficiently remote from the temporary questions and from mere politics. The question for you is whether this measure as a concrete example of what you enjoin as righteousness is fair enough and reasonable enough to be advocated by the priesthood and quasi-priesthood, supposing the clergy, theologians and other, were equal to their mission. I think this is one of the large and complex questions which, in virtue of their very complexity, call for an indication of the general principles, subordinate details being left to the men of action. But are the clergy so bold as to advocate this 'concrete example'?"

THE IRISH SCHOOLMASTERS are said to be in very distressed circumstances, owing to their scholars not being able to pay the usual school fees. Like the Bengali Gurumahasayah the Irish schoolmaster is paid according to the number of scholars he has. The Irish members are going to petition the Government to make up the deficiency from the grant in-aid fund.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE GAZETTE SAYS:—"We often hear of the heavy interest demanded by native money-lenders in this country, but there is just now a case before the Bankruptcy Judge, England, in which it has been shown that a money lending firm in Sheffield, Yorkshire, charged a struggling merchant no less than 225 per cent. per annum. We should think that firm pays good dividends."

THE INHABITANTS of Seakhala in the Serampore Sub-division of the Hooghly district have memorialized His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for not receiving an equivalent for the cesses they pay, we mean the Road cess and the Public Works cess. The roads they use are in the same state in which they had been before the extension of the Road Cess Act to their village. They make especial allusion to the Borrah road, which extends from Serampore to Seakhala, that is where it meets the main road which passes by Ellypore, Dwarhatta, Ackra-Serampore, Mayapore, Jehanabad to Bistoopore. The Road Cess Committee have one stereotyped reply to all applications—"no funds are available." Of course the applicants have no right to enquire how are the funds raised applied.

WE ARE OF OPINION from the papers laid before us that the inhabitants of thanna Maheshpore in the Nuddea District have made out a good case for the transfer of that police station from the jurisdiction of the Bongong Sub-division to that of the Ranaghat Sub-division. They petitioned the Government

twice but have not yet been favoured with a reply. The first petition it would appear was referred to the sub-divisional officer of Bongong for report, the pleaders there got scent of it and made a counter petition, it being their interest to keep the jurisdiction of the Sub-division intact. The situation of the several places included in the Maheshpore thanna varies from a distance of 28 to 44 miles to Bongong, there are no regular roads, what road is there lies through corn-fields, and the whole journey must be performed through ways which have not a single village on them or any place of shelter. Journeys must be made either in carts or on foot, most of the suitors cannot afford to bear the cost of conveyance, add to which the inconvenience of a journey through a muddy field-road covered with water during the rains. They often cannot reach the sub-divisional head-quarters in time and their cases are either decided *ex parte* or struck off. At present Small Cause Court suits above Rs. 50 are decided at Ranaghat and those of Rs. 50 and under at Bongong, that is the poorer classes are exposed to all the difficulties and hardships of a long and troublesome journey. We do not see why the Government should object to at least transferring the Small Cause Court jurisdiction entirely to Ranaghat.

TUESDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS has the following:

It is a significant fact that Unitarianism is every where declining. To say nothing of the waning of the Brahmo cause in India and the Mahomedan in Turkey, in both England and America the Unitarians are diminishing in both numbers and importance. In the United States there was a decrease of twenty Unitarian churches during the last year, and of the 408 ministers 187 were not settled in charges. Every one acquainted with Boston, the centre and stronghold of the denomination, knows that while the population of the city has doubled within the last thirty or forty years, and other denominations have increased in corresponding or even larger ratio, the number of Unitarian churches has diminished rather than augmented.

It is said that Methodism has swallowed up a good slice of Unitarianism.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Indian Herald* offers three prizes of Rs. 250, 150, and 100 respectively for the best essays on the following subject: "By what means can Government secure greater affection and loyalty to the Throne of England among all classes of the Native community?" Competition is restricted to subscribers to the *Herald*. The advertisement ought to have specified subscribers for what period will be entitled to compete. If subscribers of one year's standing had been declared eligible to competition, it would have been a good stroke of business.

MACKENZIE, the seaman who gave evidence against his comrade George Nairns in the late trial, was seized with cholera at 1 P. M. on the 4th instant, died at 3, and was buried a little after 4 P. M. Some superstitious people would see in this a "judgment" of God!

REV. G. W. WOODALL, a Methodist teacher who came from America a few months ago to conduct a High School at Secunderabad, Deccan, describes in the *New York Witness* his interview with Sir Salar Jung. He was received with great cordiality and marked respect. His Excellency was delighted with the educational plans presented, and promised his hearty co-operation, saying that he would give any site of vacant public land that might be selected for the building in contemplation, to cost Rs. 20,000.

THE STATISTICS of the Salvation Army published last month show that after fifteen years labor there are in it now 162 Corps, 285 Officers, 5,280 voluntary public speakers, 2,500 services held every week, sitting accommodation for 120,000, and it is estimated that about two millions are reached with the gospel every week. The official Gazette, "The War Cry" sells 48,000 copies weekly. There have been expended, since the commencement of the work, on buildings £19,811, and the amount contributed by the people during the past year was £14,669.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS state that, when the last mail left England, the Colonial Office was making anxious inquiries about an acting Commandant of one of England's colonial possessions, who, along with the treasure chest, was reported missing.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

THE FOLLOWING abstract of proceedings of the Bombay Municipality will doubtless be read with interest in Calcutta:

A very animated discussion took place on Tuesday last in the Town Council, in regard to resolution of Government instructing the Municipal Commissioner to comply without delay with any order he may receive for the construction of some five hundred carts urgently required for field operations in the Municipal Workshops. Mr. Nowrozjee Fardoojee urged that Government ought not to have issued the order for the construction of carts direct to the Municipal Commissioner, as thereby they ignored the existence of the Town Council, who were the legal custodians of the funds of the Municipality. Mr. Nowrozjee contended that although the Municipal Act did not permit of any private or other than municipal works being done in the workshops, yet if Government desired to get their work done in an emergency like the present, the Council would have willingly helped them in over-riding the provisions of the law, provided they had subsequently indemnified them by an Act for the violation of the law. There was no provision in the Municipal Acts which, the speaker said, authorized Government to issue instructions direct to the Municipal Commissioner, who in his turn issued instructions to the Superintendent of the Workshops without any knowledge or sanction of the Council. Mr. Grant said that he was a Government servant, and was therefore bound to obey the orders of Government. Mr. Nowrozjee denied that Mr. Grant was the servant of Government; the Municipal Commissioner, he said, was paid from the municipal funds, and he was therefore to all intents and purposes the servant of the Municipality. Mr. Grant said that all Government resolutions and communications were addressed direct to him in his capacity as the Municipal Commissioner, and in a state of emergency like the present, when the discussion of the question at issue would have perhaps taken up two or three special meetings to come to a definite conclusion, he considered it his duty to obey at once the orders of Government. After a lengthy discussion it was proposed "that sanction be given to the action of the Municipal Commissioner in carrying out the views of Government Resolution No. 2383 of 1880, General Department, and that permission be given to the carrying out of the works therein referred to." It was then proposed as a rider, "that the Chairman be requested respectfully to represent to Government the objection the Council take to the course which Government have deemed it to follow in this resolution in ignoring the functions of the Town Council, who are the legal custodians of the funds of the Municipality." Both the proposition and the rider were adopted by the meeting.

THE FOLLOWING interesting conversation took place in the House of Commons:

On Monday night Mr. Bradlaugh asked the First Lord of the Treasury, with reference to the accounts delivered to members relating to the Suez Canal (purchase of shares), what payments or advances, if any, have been made by, or on behalf of, this country on account of the Viceroy of Egypt or on account of the Imperial Ottoman Government, in consequence of the default of the Viceroy of Egypt since the 1st of January 1876; what sums, if any, have been expended by or on behalf of this country in the purchase of shares for the qualification of directors in the Suez Canal Company; whether such purchase became necessary in consequence of the 176,802 shares mentioned in the said account giving no such qualification; whether he would explain why such additional sums were not included in the Suez Canal (purchase of shares) account; and whether there are any other items of expenditure for or on account of or in relation to the Viceroy of Egypt which are not included in the said account? In reply Mr. Gladstone said he was sorry to say that the net amount due to this country from the Ottoman Government in respect of the guaranteed loan of 1865 was £61,000, of which a moiety is recoverable from the Government of France. No sum, however, is due in connexion with the Canal from the Egyptian Government. In answer to the second part of the question of the member for Northampton the Prime Minister stated that £8,000 and a little over was paid for the qualifying shares of the British directors of the Suez Canal Company. The necessity for the purchase of the qualification shares arose from the fact that the great purchase of the 176,802 shares did not qualify the British directors. The sum paid not for the purchase of the additional shares does not appear in the Suez Canal (purchase of shares) account because that is presented in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, and in the form specified by that Act, so that the item could not be introduced into it. The allowances and expenses of the British directors, amounting to £3,000, appear in the Civil Service Estimates.

It is stated that the Duke of Devonshire, father of Lord Hartington, has written a strong letter to Mr. Gladstone, remonstrating with him on the line he is taking.

WE ARE glad to learn that Rao Bahadoor Gopal Hurry Deshmookh, formerly Sessions Judge at Nasick, has been appointed a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and that the Hon. Morarjee Goculdass, C. I. E., has been re-appointed. Mr. Morarjee Goculdass did excellent service during his last term.

THE RUSSIAN GOLOS in an article on the new Ameer, makes the following remarks:—"With the ascension to the Afghan throne by Abdul Rahman comes to an end a phase of Afghan events. These events, judging by the turn which they have now taken, may be interpreted as having in turns at one time redounded to the good of England, at another to that of Russia. Two powerful neighbours of Afghanistan have stretched out to each other the hand of reconciliation, on grounds which had become a matter of dispute only in consequence of the incurable Rus-

sophism of Mr. Gladstone's predecessor. The new Ameer of Afghanistan owes his present position, at any rate, quite as much to Russia as to England. Does not the confidence placed by Russia in Abdur Rahman make him an object of distrust to England?

THE FIRST public utterances of the new Governor of Bombay, who presided at the late public meeting to raise subscriptions for the relief of the sick and wounded in Afghanistan, are thus given in the *Times of India*:

His Excellency having taken the chair proceeded to make his first public speech since arriving in India. He spoke distinctly and well, and his well-chosen words, and neatly-turned sentences, added to the evident earnestness of his demeanour, evoked continual warm and sympathetic cheers from the audience. At the outset he expressed pleasure at meeting so large an assembly of the inhabitants of Bombay, and gratification that the purpose of the meeting had so far commended itself to their approval. He regretted that owing to the season of the year in which he commenced his administration, he had few opportunities of meeting the inhabitants of the city; and he proceeded to point out, that a Government like that of Bombay, did not often appear on the platform, or in the Forum, but conducted its work for the most part in secret and had in consequence to depend mainly on the results of its labours and upon the generous approval and consideration of the governed, rather than upon any momentary expressions of approval. For this reason he hoped that the efforts and actions of Government might always be construed in a fair and generous spirit. It must often be uncertain to people outside the Government for what purpose a particular act had been undertaken, and many critics were apt to assume sometimes that proceedings had been taken without just grounds, and upon principles which the public might not approve. He did not undervalue criticism: he thought it was the soul of good government; but at the same time he thought they might deprecate that criticism which did not wait for facts, and which chose to assume that there was cause for censure. He hoped, that in the time when he would be privileged to take a prominent part in the administration he might be so fortunate as to have some credit and allowance given him, and to all those with whom he had the honour to act for those motives which were of the highest those intentions which were of the best for the welfare of those whose interests were committed to them.

Nothing could have been better in spirit than this speech.

THURSDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT has very kindly undertaken to furnish us with sketches of the Assam non-regulation celebrities. By way of earnest he has commenced with the Gowhati notabilities, taking the Judge-Commissioner first:

Mr. Riddale is now the Officiating Judge and Commissioner of Gowhati. He was Secretary to the Chief Commissioner at Shillong and there earned a name for turning out excellent coloured despatches and notes, but his speciality lay in ball-rooms and billiard rooms. As to his ability as a Judge one fact will settle the question. During the four or five months of his incumbency in all appeals from his decisions to the High Court the judgement of the lower Courts have been affirmed. But he is a sharp restless officer coming out exceedingly well at Badminton. In his Court he frets and fumes when pleaders raise inconvenient questions of law and precedent. He is decidedly anti-native in his feelings.

Mr. Denovan is the Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate. He is a civilian but an Irishman of middle height and about 40 years old. There is an air of simplicity and naivete about him, which does not tolerate pride in others neither will it bear to be flattered. The herd of sycophants in his reign has dispersed—because their occupation is gone. But as a Magistrate and officer he is rather easy and thoughtless—very much in the habit of putting off cases.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of Babu Kashikant Mookerjee, Superintendent of Education, Kuch Behar. He was formerly a Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bengal, and earned a very good name, which helped him to his advancement in Kuch Behar. He was an able, intelligent and active officer, and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers.

WITH EXCEPTIONS here and there the report of rainfall and the state of the weather from all parts of India seem to be favorable. In the Central Provinces more rain is wanted in the districts of Chindwara, Betul, Seoni, Nagpur, and Nimar districts. In Bengal there was too much rain in parts of Bankura, Barrpore, Jessore, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpore and Poree, and more rain is wanted in parts of Moorshehabad, Malda and Lohardugga. From several parts of Madras districts complaints come that crops are withering for want of rain. In the North West Province the rain has been slight in most districts, though heavy in a few. In Allahabad, Agra, Nagpur, Sangur, and Seoni more rain would be beneficial. The accounts from the Punjab are satisfactory except from Peshawar. In Bombay in the direction of Sholapore the prospects are bad.

FOLLOWING in the wake of the Public Works Department the members of the subordinate judicial services will no longer be entitled to travelling allowance if transferred from one place to another at their own request.

THE AMOUNT EXPENDED by private individuals on works of public utility in Bengal in 1879 was Rs. 247,673, which was about Rs. 28,000 less than that spent in the previous year. The largest amount spent by a single individual was that by Lukhee Narain Poddar of Baidabatty, namely Rs. 7,500, for redigging a tank at Bajudharpur in the Hooghly District.

FRIDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

IT APPEARS from the Resolution of the Government of Bengal published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* that the balance of loans of the Port Trust remaining for consolidation is Rs. 53,40,349 payable with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in sixty half-yearly instalments of Rs. 1,63,067. The Port Commissioners have a further liability on account of the value of the block made over to them on the transfer of the Port. On this they have to pay annually on account of interest Rs. 39,712. The present total value of the block is Rs. 18,79,589. Against this debt of Rs. 71,05,349 the Commissioners hold property valued at Rs. 1,21,10,812. The total income of the Port last year, 1879-80, was Rs. 18,64,293, in the year preceding it was Rs. 18,57,980. The ordinary revenue expenditure, including the half-yearly payment on account of debt was Rs. 13,67,948. Rs. 5,85,612 was appropriated to new works and improvements, Rs. 32,634 was held in suspense and Rs. 2,57,140 remained as a last balance at the end of the year.

ANENT the Native Industrial Art Exhibition at Simla we learn that contributions from all parts of India, each in its own specialty, are expected. From Madras a complete collection of Tanjore Madura Brass works, from Bombay a collection of carved wood of the best kinds, from the North West Provinces a goodly array of Benares ware, from the Punjab artistic pottery work. Delhi will be particularly strong in well shaped porcelain and earthen-ware vessels, from Burmah neillo and other metal works are expected, and Sir R. Meade has arranged to send the best possible collection of bidri work from Hyderabad. The schools of art in Calcutta, Lahore, Jeypore, and Madras are preparing to send in their quota.

WE TAKE the following from the August number of the Journal of the National Indian Association:

"Mr. Parvati Nath Datta, Gilchrist Scholar, has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London in the First Division. In future there will be no need for Gilchrist Scholars to take this Examination, as the Gilchrist Examination has been made equivalent to the London University Matriculation.

Mr. K. R. Divecha has passed the First Examination of the Society of Apothecaries, London.

Arrivals.—Dr. Boramji Nowroji, for study of London Hospitals; Mr. Nowroji P. Stouff, on a visit to England; Mr. K. R. Divecha for the Indian Medical Service, and Mr. S. Dinsha Wardin, for Engineering; all from Bombay.

Departure.—Mr. Krishna Nath Mitra, Barrister-at-Law for Calcutta.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the Kissengunge road about which we wrote the other day has been at last taken in hand by the District Engineer of Nuddea.

WE HEAR that the Chief Justice will act as the Vacation Judge of the Bengal High Court during the ensuing Dusserah Vacation.

IN REVIEWING the last annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner the Lieutenant-Governor notices the theories of Raja Degumber Mitter and Dr. Coates regarding the causation of the epidemic fever. His Honor remarks:

"Which theory is correct as to the great potency of the affecting cause must remain an open question. It is at any rate established that in many cases, such as Dinapore, obstruction to drainage was followed by an epidemic of fever. It is also proved by the excellent results of the drainage works in Rungpore as now reported by Dr. Coates that the opening of a proper system of drainage may bring a town from a condition of unhealthiness, such as to place it high on the list of disease stricken localities in the province, to one of comparative salubrity. The same may be said of other stations in which effective drainage has been tried. Without therefore attempting to discuss the degree to which the different objectionable conditions contribute to unhealthiness, the Lieutenant-Governor will only repeat the hope that Government officers and the municipal authorities will not relax their efforts to provide gradually for effective surface drainage, for the introduction of proper conservancy and for the purification of the supplies of drinking water."

But the removal of obstructions to drainage as a preventive of the epidemic fever ought to receive priority of attention.

THE HUMOROUS *Deshi Mitra* of Bombay, we quote the *Bombay Reviewer*, confronts 'Mr. Hindustone' with Mr. Gladstone. The former gentleman warmly presses half a dozen questions on the latter gentleman. 'Did you not promise us this thing, Sir, and that thing, Sir, and to 'ther thing, Sir,' asks Mr. Hindustone. Mr. Gladstone has no more logical replies than friendly laughter, and finally the old grandfatherly remark, familiar to the Gujaratis, 'grow up, my boy, and I'll see thee well-settled.'

SATURDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to see it stated that our late esteemed townsman Newab Amir Ali's son, now studying in England for the bar, will be nominated to the Civil Service this year. We believe he would have been nominated last year, if there had been time to communicate with him.

THE BEHAR HERALD says that the following Mahomedan gentlemen, belonging to the district of Patna, have been called to the Bar in England, and are shortly expected to return to India:—Moulvi Abdul Hossein, a brother of Moulvi Khoda Baksh Khan, Government Pleader; Syed Nurul Hoda, eldest son of Moulvi Shum Sul Hoda, Zemindar; and Syed Shurfudin, a relative of Moulvi Wahidudin, a retired Sub-Judge.

MR. OTWAY has given notice of the following motion in the House of Commons:

"That the public expenditure in India and the charges on the Indian revenues defrayed in England are excessive; and that in the interests of the people of India, it is desirable to effect a prompt and large diminution of such expenditure."

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association:

Abstract of Lectures on Astronomy.

By Father A. de Paneranda, S. J.,

LECTS. II & III. THE PLANETARY SYSTEM—KEPLER'S LAWS AND NEWTON'S PRINCIPLE.

(Delivered on August 5, & 19, 1880.)

The Planets may be divided into primary and secondary—inferior and superior, or exterior and interior,—large middling, and small or asteroids. Of the large two were discovered only since the invention of the telescope, one in the last century; the other in the present, as well as all the asteroids, already over two hundred in number.

What are the laws and the cause of the motions of these celestial bodies? Such is the twofold problem which has engaged the minds of both astrologers and astronomers from the beginning of ages; but whose true solution awaited the combined genius of a Kepler and a Newton, in the 16th century—a solution so magnificent in its completeness, and simple comprehensiveness, that it constitutes a figure quite unique in the history of science.

Many systems, in the course of centuries, had been put forward to explain either the nature or the cause of the celestial motions.—As regards their nature, these systems may be reduced to three, (or even two chief ones, the third being only a combination of the two others, besides having been very short-lived), namely, the Ptolemaean, the Copernican, and the Tychoonic, so named not because they were originated by these astronomers, but because they have been, as it were, digested by them from pre-existing raw and scattered materials, and handed down to posterity under the sanction of their illustrious names.

The Keplerian Laws, on the contrary, are the fruit of his own persevering and laborious genius, happily served by Tycho's refined observations, as the ground work and crucial test of its inventive sagacity and patient computations. Their discovery, indeed, required nothing short of that extraordinary combination of a most vivid and bold fancy with a most profound intellect, of which he is perhaps the rarest example, to break away from beaten paths, from the hitherto unquestioned old doctrine of circular motion, which had held its sway over the human mind for thousands of years; and open up untrodden roads and unsuspected paths. Even the sagacity of a Copernicus had not led him to doubt the soundness of the prevalent, complicated, however ingenious, machinery of "Cycle upon epicycle, orb on orb." To Kepler's keen and deep speculations the striking irregularities and anomalies of Mars' course soon appeared to be unaccountable by the time honoured system, nor indeed by any system or combination of cycles and epicycles, which he patiently and laboriously tested one after the other, and thoroughly exhausted. The orbit must correspond to some other curve—an oval—an ellipse. Thus was he led to the discovery of his first, and then in succession of his second and of his third law:

All the planets move in elliptical orbits, with the sun in one of the foci;—their radius vector sweeping over equal areas in equal times;—and the squares of their entire periods being proportional to the cubes of their mean distances.

The nature of the planetary motions being discovered, it remained to discover their physical cause. This Kepler attempted perseveringly; but although he may be said to have arrived at some vague and partial surmise of the truth, it was reserved for the profound genius of Newton (born 12 years after Kepler's death) to state with luminous distinctness that transcendental principle, the principle of universal gravitation: All planets (and indeed all bodies and all matter) exert mutual attraction, proportional directly to their masses and inversely to the squares of the intervening distance. This law at once goes to the very root of nature: in Astronomy, it accounts for, completes and intimately connects the Keplerian Laws. If Kepler may be called the founder of modern Astronomy, so may Newton be termed the father of Physical Astronomy. But he was at once the father of a full grown man, enjoying the maturity of ripe age, for from the moment of his grand discovery the true and genuine science of Astronomy was not only born, but completely formed: Whatever subsequent discoveries have been made among the remotest or among the closest of celestial bodies are but as mere consequences, corollaries and confirmations of both the Newtonian principle and the Keplerian laws. Yea the yet recent and most stupendous discovery of Adams and Leverrier was, as it were, but their culminating and most glorious triumph.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the *Englishman* now thinks that the reduction of the maximum age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service competition from 21 to 19 years by Lord Salisbury was a mistake. Our contemporary now admits that "there is very little doubt that the reduction in the maximum age of candidates, instituted by Lord Salisbury in 1878, has thrown an obstacle in the way of that portion of Young Bengal which aims at a career in the Civil Service." On the other hand it has not stopped cramming. Our contemporary advocates the restoration of the original limit of 23 years. Them's our sentiments!

IT AFFORDS us much satisfaction to notice that the Assistant Judgeship of Nassik has been offered to Mr. Ranade. He is a very able officer, and will

do credit to the appointment, which was hitherto reserved for the Civil Service. But why has the Joint Judgship been reduced to Assistant Judgship?

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* has an amusing cartoon of "the return of the British Lion with the spoils (?) of Afghanistan."

WE ARE INFORMED that in accordance with one of the conditions of the agreement between the Government of Bengal and the heirs of the deceased Babu Choonee Lall Seal the Government have sanctioned the insertion in the front of Choonee Lall Seal's Charitable Dispensary building at Calcutta of a marble slab bearing the name of the building in English and Bengali.

WE HAVE received Babu Krishna Chunder Roy's Phrases and Idioms Parts VI. and VII. This useful work is steadily progressing. We have much pleasure in transcribing the following notice of it from the London *Athenæum*:

"We have received from Calcutta a very useful book for Bengali students of English *Phrases and Idioms* by Krishna Chander Rai. The author takes English phrases in alphabetical order for which he gives the most suitable Bengali translations he can find; he then adds some extracts from modern English classical writers to illustrate the use of the phrase in question. Sometimes the Bengali renderings are literal; but often they give the spirit of the English phrase in a thoroughly native dress, which is no doubt the better way. Native students in Government schools will find this little volume a great help in explaining English idioms."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

"It has been ordered by the Comptroller General that all clerks working in the Treasury Building should take their tiffin within 1½ to 2¼, during which time the door of the southern floor room will be opened to them, and after which it will be shut against all coming to drink or smoke. I ask, Mr. Editor, whether 400 men can be supplied with tiffin by two mairas (confectioners) in one hour, and whether every one can control his thirst three hours continually."

WE ENTIRELY agree with the *Statesman* that the meetings of the Senate of the Calcutta University should be thrown open to the public. The meetings of the Bombay University are open to newspaper reporters. We have always advocated this measure but without success. We think the meeting of the Port Commissioners should be also thrown open to the public.

There were 210 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 21st August of which 5 were from cholera, 75 from fever, 16 from bowel complaints, 9 from accidents and suicides, 15 from phthisis and asthma and the rest from other causes. Eight children were still-born 54 died between the ages of 15 days and under and one year old, and 80 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 9. The increase of mortality this season is chiefly owing to the prevalence of fever of all kinds and bowel-complaints. Twelve persons died from typhoid fever, 38 from simple continued fever and 25 from remittent fever.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, August 21st.—In the House of Lords last night the Lord President of the Council, Earl Spencer, in reply to a question, said the land agitation in Ireland was of a pernicious character, and dangerous to the peace of the country, the condition of which in several parts had the gravest aspect. Special legislation, however, was not intended, as the common law is sufficient for the circumstances. In the House of Commons the Hares and Rabbits Bill has passed through Committee. Lord Rosebery has been offered the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for India, but has declined it on the plea of ill-health. The troopship *Junna* sailed to-day for Bombay. The Queen inspected the troops before their embarkation.

22nd.—The Queen witnessed the departure of the Troopship *Junna*; great enthusiasm was manifested.

23rd.—The Right Hon'ble W. E. Forster has returned to London from Dublin. The Land Meetings in Ireland yesterday passed off peaceably. The prominent leaders were absent.

24th.—In the House of Commons last night the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question, said that Government would not hesitate either in the autumn or winter to summon Parliament for an extraordinary session to obtain additional powers if necessary, but he believed they will not be required. In the House of Commons last night a long and animated discussion took place relating to a speech of Mr. Dillon's which Mr. Parnell and other Irish Members endorsed. Mr. Forster said that he would be undeterred by strong and threatening language in doing his utmost to protect life and property in Ireland, while at the same time proposing measures to improve the relations between landlords and tenants.

27th.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, repeated the statement he made on the 7th of June, relative to the maintenance or not of the frontier as defined in the treaty of Gaudamak. The subject his Lordship said was under the consideration of the Viceroy and Viceroyal Council.

A long and excited debate took place on the Irish Constabulary vote, which the Irish members obstructed on the ground of its military character. Progress was reported this afternoon, and the debate will be resumed on Monday.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the paper published at Constantinople which was prepared for circulation in India containing inflammatory articles against the British rule, was printed at the office of the Imperial Government and subsidised by it. The Ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople had made a re-

presentation on the subject when the subsidy was stopped and the paper ceased to exist.

Constantinople.—18th.—The Minister of Police has been dismissed in consequence of his fanaticism.

22nd.—Four thousand Turkish troops under Riza Pasha have arrived at Dalcigno to enforce the surrender of the town.

23rd.—The Ambassadors of Great Powers at Constantinople have been instructed to reply to Porte that they refuse to discuss the question of the line of demarcation for the Greek Frontier and are only willing to negotiate on details of cession.

St. Petersburg, August 22nd.—The semi-official *Agence Russe* declares that the Porte's reservation of Zinosch and Grudda is only a pretext for delay, as the former town is deserted, and the latter outside the line of demarcation.

The same paper announces that a conciliatory spirit now exists between Russia and China.

The Chinese Ambassador has had a farewell audience of the Czar.

27th.—The Ambassadors of the Great Powers at Constantinople have presented a collective note to the Porte conveying their refusal to discuss the question of the Greek frontier, and expressing willingness to negotiate only respecting the details of the cession. The tone of the note is moderate. The Ambassadors are awaiting instructions from their several governments relating to the Montenegrin question.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—

1. The Indian Postal Guide for August 1880.
2. A paper on the past and present Water supplies of Calcutta. By Alexander Pedler, F. I. C., F. C. S. London and Berlin.
3. Political and Financial Requirements of British India, as set forth in the petitions of the British Indian Association to both Houses of Parliament. By John Da Costa.
4. The Indian Statesman for August 1880.
5. Phrases and Idioms Parts VI and VII. By Krishna Chunder Roy.
6. The Calcutta Medical News. Vol. II No. 7.
7. The Bunga Durshana No. 76, for Srabun 1287 B. E.
8. Nalini, a Bengali monthly No. 5 for Bhadra 1287 B. E.
9. Resolution on the Administration Report of the Dacca Division for 1879-80.
10. Resolution on the Administration Report of the Province of Orissa for 1879-80.
11. Ditto on the Administration Report of Chittagong for 1879-80.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy F. C. S., F. I. C., on Monday, the 30th Inst., at 5 P. M.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. on Monday, the 30th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Double Refraction.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 31st Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Action of Electric Currents upon each other.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C. on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 5 P. M.
Subject: Compounds of Chlorine with Oxygen.

Lecture by the Rev. Father A. de Pendera, S. J., on Thursday, Sept. 2, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Consequences of the Keplerian and Newtonian Laws.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, Sept. 3, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Change of State produced in bodies by Heat.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
Subject: Chromium and Manganese.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1880.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

V.

WE PROPOSE to address in this article a preliminary argument. We will resume the detailed criticisms of the Bill in our next.

Whatever Sir Ashley Eden's short-comings, no one can accuse him of being a sensational or hysterical governor. He is a sound, practical, sober man of business; he undertakes nothing in a vain glorious spirit or with an eye to popularity. On the contrary he not unfrequently pulls the other way. A man of strong convictions he has a plain way of stating his convictions and a still plainer way of enforcing them, and this process as we see from experience has a tendency to detract from his popularity. If Sir Ashley is not sensational, he is much less sanguine in legislation. He is fully conscious of the evils of excessive and hasty legislation, and is therefore extremely loath to grind the legislative mill except under absolute necessity. He is, however, now on his trial on the subject of

legislation. None has been so hotly opposed to Mr. Whitley Stokes' legislative experiments than Sir Ashley Eden, but he is now being driven to the same stage by the youthful enthusiasm of some of his advisers. The amendment of the Rent-Law of Bengal has been the subject of discussion with the Government of Bengal since the time of Sir William Grey. Sir William transferred the trial of rent-suits from the Revenue Courts to the Civil Courts, but made no change in the substantive law. Sir George Campbell had strong views regarding the Rent-law, but he found the task too much for him, and so he gave it up. The anti-landlord policy of Sir George had, however, produced one effect—it incited the tenantry in some of the Eastern districts to rise against their landlords and to withhold rents. He did not stay in the country long enough to quiet the storm, which he had raised, and it fell to the lot of Sir Richard Temple to undertake the task. Sir Richard passed the Agrarian Disturbances Bill, but happily there was no necessity to put it into force. It was enough to pass the law. But the question of facilitating the collection of rent nevertheless pressed. The Government, which compelled the zemindars to collect the Road and the Public Works Cesses from the ryots, and in not a few cases to advance the same from their own pockets, was under a pledge to simplify the procedure for the recovery of rent. Sir Ashley Eden on assumption of office declared his intention to redeem that pledge. He repeated the pledge when the Public Works Cess Act was passed in 1877. To prove his sincerity he appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. O'Kinealy, Raja Degumber Mitter, Maharaja Jotendramohun Tagore, and another native gentleman, to draft a Bill for the purpose. This Bill was duly submitted, introduced into the Bengal Council, circulated to the district officers for opinion, and also reported upon by the Select Committee. It was, however, ultimately discovered that the proposed Bill would be mere patch-work, that the question of the speedy recovery of rent was intimately bound up with that of enhancement of rent, and that if the last question could be satisfactorily solved, there would be no difficulty in solving the first. The Government accordingly decided to appoint a Commission to consolidate the Rent-Law, but it was never for a moment intended that radical alterations would be made in the relations between the landlord and tenant. Strange to say that the Commission have worked just the opposite way. They have absolutely done nothing in the way of facilitating the collection of rent, they have not improved the law for the enhancement of rent, but they have proposed revolutionary changes in the status and rights of the landlord. Indeed, the new Bill is looked upon as a Confiscation of Rights Bill. Before submitting it formally to the Legislative Council Sir Ashley has very properly invited the expression of the opinion of all classes of the community. This is as it should be. Whatever the changes in the law, which might be ultimately agreed to, the fullest opportunity, we submit, should be given to the public to discuss the measure. But the short time allowed will entirely defeat Sir Ashley's object. The Board of Revenue has for instance been called upon to submit its opinion in November with a review of the opinions of the district officers. We do not know what time has been prescribed by the Board to the district officers, but we should not be surprised if the Board should ask the Commissioners to submit their reports by the 15th of October, and the Commissioners in their turn should ask the district officers to submit their reports by the 30th of September. In other words the District Officers would have scarcely two months' time to read the voluminous reports of the Rent Commission and to comment upon them. But the time prescribed by the district officers to their subordinates and others is simply ridiculous. A Munsif, we have just been told, has been called upon to submit his opinion within a week. Now, it takes one more than a week to read through the report and the bill. Could anything be more pernicious than this high pressure for opinions on the bill. We cannot believe that Sir Ashley Eden is aware that this farce is being played out under color of his au-

thority. Then, again, the Government has directed that the district officers should report after consulting both zemindars and ryots on the subject. Now, we ask, is two months' time sufficient for a satisfactory performance of this stupendous work? We believe the Government is earnest in this matter; it really wishes to know the opinions of the district officers, but who knows better than the Lieutenant Governor, himself, that it would be simply trifling with them to require them to give their opinions on the new Bill in two months. In the first place the District Officers are now-a-days very hard-worked—the merest details take up most of their time, and they have not therefore the necessary leisure to study and digest the voluminous report of the Rent Commission and the draft-Bill. Then since the transfer of the rent-suits from the Revenue Courts to the Civil Courts their knowledge of the working of the Rent-law has become rusty, and they must try to brush up their memory. Further, they can have little opportunity to consult the zemindars and ryots in the interior from their sudder stations. In the approaching winter they will be out on tour, and then they will have the best opportunity of talking with the zemindars and ryots on the subject. But in the meantime the zemindars and ryots ought to be placed in a position to understand the report of the Commission and the Bill and that can only be done by translating both the documents into Bengali and Hindi. We do not know whether the necessary orders have been given for the translation of the Report and the Bill; if orders have been issued, it will take the Translation Department at least two months to bring out the translations, and in the meantime the period allowed to the district officers to report will have expired! As for the general public, the bulk of the people interested in land do not know English, and they will not be able to read a line until the translations are published. But if we understand aright the spirit of the Government letter to the Board, the Bill will be introduced into the Bengal Council in November. We must strongly deprecate such hasty legislation. We know that such haste is not in unison with the spirit of Sir Ashley Eden's administration. But we do not know what he will do in this particular matter. In the first place he is being pulled by theorist advisers, who carried away by their own enthusiasm cannot brook delay in reconstructing society in Bengal according to their own ideas of Arcadian bliss. Then they have found a powerful ally in Mr. C. H. O'Donnell, whose recent pamphlet on Behar has attracted the attention of the Secretary of State, who it is said has urged the Government of India to enquire into and redress at once the evils exposed by Mr. O'Donnell. Further, Sir Ashley may give way to an amiable weakness of associating his name and reign with the greatest measure of land-law reform, as its authors seem to regard it, that has ever been propounded by the British Indian Government. All these circumstances tend to induce Sir Ashley Eden to take to hasty action. But we earnestly hope that he will not commit himself to it. He ought to remember what he has himself so often said that a greater evil could not befall a country than hasty legislation. The subject, which awaits his decision, is one, that had baffled the intellects of some of the ablest and most experienced officers of Government in days gone by. Too much care cannot therefore be taken in considering the report of the Rent Commission and their draft Bill. With all deference to the Commission we must candidly confess that those members of it, who by the accident of their position have stamped their genius upon the Bill, have not had much practical experience of the Rent-law. Mr. Mackenzie, who is reported to have overshadowed his colleagues in the Commission by reason of his status as the confidential adviser of Government, has not had perhaps more than twelve months' experience of district work in a single district, and it is doubtful whether he has ever tried a rent-suit. Dr. Field's experience lay in the judicial line, and he has not therefore seen the actual relations between the landlord and tenant. Mr. O'Kinealy has certainly more experience, but on this subject we fear he has been carried away by his red-hot Irish feeling. Mr. Dampier, the President of the

Commission, is certainly the ablest Revenue officer in the country, but we fear he was physically unable to cope with the hot-blooded young men round him. Mr. Harrison brought considerable local experience to bear upon the deliberations of the Committee, but he too was swamped by the trio. Such being the case we do hope that the Lieutenant-Governor will not consent to allow the Bill to be passed in hot haste. He ought to give the public and the district officers at least twelve months' time to discuss it. The Bill ought not to be laid before the Bengal Council till the winter of 1881.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN BEHAR.

SITUATED as the provinces of India are gubernatorial visits are calculated to do them much good, it being always granted that the moving Governor has eyes to see and ears to hear, and that he does make proper use of them. We are satisfied that Sir Ashley Eden has both eyes to see and ears to hear, and that he does make proper use of both. His progress through Behar seems to have infused new life into the province. It has stimulated public spirit, charity, and even family good feeling. The Maharaja of Durbanga has presented to Government some magnificent public bridges, valued at lacs of rupees. The well known Syud Luft Ali Khan of Patna has placed Rs. 100,000 at the Lieutenant Governor's disposal in commemoration of his visit, which the Lieutenant Governor's disposal has recommended to be added to the Fund of the Albert Industrial School at Patna. Another Patna zemindar, Syud Mahomed Usuf Hossain Khan, has promised to pay Rs. 300 per annum towards scholarships in the Industrial School. And lastly through the kind intercession of the Lieutenant-Governor an amicable settlement of the family dispute between the Maharaja of Durbanga and his brother Maharaja Kumar Ramashekar Sing C. S. has been effected, the latter receiving a pergunnah yielding a net income of a lac and twenty thousand rupees and rupees two lacs and fifty thousand in cash. This news will of course be a great disappointment to hungry lawyers, who had expected a luxurious feast from this family squabble. There have been many other good fruits of this gubernatorial visit, which have not yet come to our knowledge. During his progress welcome addresses poured in upon His Honor who returned suitable replies to them. We will notice a few of them. To the address of the Mahomedan community of Patna His Honor explained the object of the recent orders of Government enforcing the use of Kaithi as the vernacular character of the courts. His Honor said:

The Kaithi character is used in every Zamindar's Chutheery and is taught in every village school. In ordinary intercourse, whether on business or on domestic matters, every letter that is written, not only by ordinary villagers and those who have to deal with them, but practically by all except the upper classes of Mahomedans and the classes connected with our Courts and officers, is written in Kaithi. It is found by the experience of hundreds of thousands to be sufficient for all the needs of ordinary life, and there is no reason whatever why it cannot be used for Police investigations and for the proceedings of our Courts. It has a full and copious alphabet identical with the Nagri, of which it is merely the written form, and it can be, as indeed it is, used to express Arabic and Persian words just as well as those words which are taken from Hindi.

I must correct one misapprehension which I have found to exist in some quarters. Nothing in the recent orders is intended to revolutionize the language of the Courts. Indeed, the legal terms now in use are in most cases the only terms that exist to express their several meanings. They are in constant use by all classes of people that have suits or legal business; they are regularly written in Kaithi with the same readiness and facility as in Nagri, and it would be both undesirable and inconvenient to attempt to change them. It will, indeed, be an enormous gain if present order be, as it may be expected to have, the effect of getting rid, in all legal proceedings, of those scraps and tags of Arabic, which however common, are really unintelligible to most of those who use them, which have been inveighed against on all sides for years past, and which can be at once replaced by intelligible vernacular phrases. But this is a result which, I presume, is as much desired by the Memorialists as it is by the Government.

I must add that I fully recognise the claims of those old servants of Government who are acquainted with the Persian character only to consideration, and consideration will be shown to them to the fullest extent compatible with the carrying out of the orders of Government. But these orders must be now carried out promptly and thoroughly. It is no new policy on the part of Government. It was ordered by my predecessors, but their orders have hitherto been evaded and neutralised, and I have done no more than to declare that they are no longer to be evaded.

To the *Upkar Sabha* of Behar His Honor remarked:

I never visit any district without carrying away with me many pleasant reminiscences and feeling that I have made new friends, and this is nowhere the case more than in Behar.

I thank you for the kind expressions and wishes with which you conclude your address, and I cordially reciprocate the friendly feeling which you have expressed towards me. I hope before I leave India to see Behar enjoying the full measure of prosperity which Nature evidently intended her to enjoy, with on the one hand, a free and contented peasantry employing their land to the best advantage without hindrance and secure in the possession of all their rights, and, on the other hand, rich and influential landholders realizing that their own property is best secured by the prosperity and good will of their tenants.

I must ask your careful attention and consideration to the draft Rent Law which has been lately prepared by a Committee and circulated by Government. Where interests are so conflicting as those connected with the land are, both parties must endeavour to give and take, and consider the subject in a conciliatory spirit, free from class prejudice. Behar can never really flourish till the land question is adjusted in a broad and liberal spirit. It will rest with associations such as yours to guide public opinions in matters of the sort, and I shall carefully consider any suggestion which you may desire to make on the subject.

To the gentry of Shahabad His Honor said:

Rajahs and gentlemen,—I thank you for the address of welcome which you have just read to me. I agree with you in attaching great importance to the visits of the Lieutenant-Governor to the districts of the various divisions under them. It is not so much that they can then and there investigate cases and remedy all the grievances of individuals; but they are able to see with their own eyes the state of the country and the condition of the people, and to hear the opinions of many men whose opinions are of the greatest value, but who have no other opportunity of communicating their views direct.

I notice with pleasure your statement that since my last visit (Shahabad has enjoyed a period of exceptional prosperity. I believe this to be perfectly true. I see signs of it in every direction, and I hear the same thing on every side. I believe that no district in India has made such advances in prosperity as Shahabad has in the last few years, and this is mainly due to the gradual completion of the Sone Irrigation works, and the strenuous endeavors of the local officers to let the people feel that they can live in peace and safety and in full possession of all their rights. Shahabad has given practical proof of what has been doubted in high places, that if the people are left alone they are perfectly capable of developing new industries, under instructions and guidance from Government officers. I find that in the last few years the sugar carried away from this district has increased from 34,000 cwt. to 303,000 cwt.

Perhaps the best travelling governor was Sir Charles Trevelyan, when he was in Madras. The use he made of his eyes and ears was abundantly evident in the luminous minutes of his tours. Sir Ashley Eden will do well if he will take the trouble to put in the form of minutes what he has seen and heard during his tours. We heartily welcome him back to the capital.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Allahabad Revenue Board's report on the revenue administration of the North-Western Provinces for the revenue year 1878-79, ending with 30th September, 1879, is now before the public. The total rainfall of the year, 29.9 inches, though in excess of that of 1877-78, 22.9 inches, was below the average of the preceding six years, 37.4 inches. But the distribution of the rainfall was all that could be desired for the principal kharif crops, maize, jura and bajra, which were on the whole above the average. It was not, however, favourable for rice, pulses, and cotton; rice suffered from the early cessation of the rains, while pulses suffered because there was no break after the middle of August to allow them time to flower. If the rains had not ceased two weeks earlier than usual the rainfall of 1878 though exceedingly small in quantity, would have left nothing to be desired, and the season would have been one of marked prosperity. But the early stoppage of the rains affected ploughing and sowing for the rabi harvest. Again the winter rain was extremely deficient. "This circumstance, added to the early cessation of the autumn rains," remarks the Board of Revenue, "created an unusual dryness both of the air and the soil, while the rabi crop was ripening. Springs of wells failed in places where they were never known to fail before; the level of the rivers (and notably of the Jumna) sank much below the lowest level on record. The consequence was a great demand for irrigation of every kind, and wherever water was available, the cereal crops, which thrive best in a dry atmosphere, were exceptionally good." In a word, the rabi crop was good on irrigated lands, while the yield on unirrigated lands was very deficient. But though the two harvests were on the whole above the average, prices con-

tinued high. We may form an idea of the severity of the distress in the North-Western Provinces in 1878 from the fact that although the three staple autumn crops, maize, jwar, and bajra were excellent, prices remained above the average, in consequence of the lowness of stocks throughout the country. In spite of the goodness of the kharif crops the prices of all food grains remained high, and this, to use the language of the Board of Revenue, "though advantageous to cultivators, told heavily on the labouring and unagricultural classes." There was, indeed, no perceptible fall in the prices until the kharif crops of 1879 came to the market towards the close of that year. Yet in the face of these facts, Sir George Couper severely wigged Dr. Planck, Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Christison, the Surgeon General, N. W. P. and Oudh, for having the audacity to express an opinion that the mortality from the epidemic fever, which prevailed in that Province during the latter part of 1879, was increased by reason of the low state of health of many poor persons arising from deficient nourishment, a result of previous scarcity and high prices. Sir George in his recently published Resolution on the outbreak of fever distinctly declared that the statement made by the Sanitary Commissioner and the Surgeon-General was a mere "conjecture" and "not a proved fact." In commenting on this Resolution in our issue of 12th July, we wrote:—"Sir George is greatly mistaken in thinking that the period of privation had quite passed away before this epidemic of fever occurred. The fact is, that high prices, and consequently the privations of the poor, continued till the last *Kharif* was harvested in November 1879. The Zemindars and substantial cultivators may have had plenty to eat; but the people who generally depend on them and the labouring classes were very badly off until towards the close of the last year." The view we took of the matter is confirmed by the facts and remarks recorded by the Allahabad Board of Revenue in their report on the revenue administration of the North-Western Provinces for 1878-79; and it is a thousand pities that Dr. Planck and Dr. Christison should have been weak enough to virtually withdraw, on reconsideration, the opinion which had been previously expressed by them.

We observe that the aggregate receipts of the year, from the different sources of income in the North-Western Provinces connected with land, amounted to Rs. 5,49,59,771, showing a net increase of Rs. 31,74,523, as compared with Rs. 5,17,85,248 the receipts of the year, 1877-78. Land revenue, current and outstanding produced more than half of the net increase; while the other half was due to increased receipts from owner's and occupier's rates, the patwari rate, and the levy of the additional rate under Act III., 1878. The demand on the revenue roll for the year was Rs. 4,28,94,254, being an increase of Rs. 1,22,089 on that of 1877-78 and of Rs. 3,40,976 on that of 1876-77. The increased demand was due mainly to the revised assessments coming into force. The collections amounted to Rs. 4,23,95,264, and Rs. 4,98,999 remained in balance on the 30th September, 1879. This balance was considerably less than that of 1877-78 which was the famine year. Notwithstanding the fact that the kharif crops of that year were an almost total failure throughout the Province and the spring outturn was indifferent, the amount of the land revenue demand remaining in balance on the 30th of September, 1878, was only Rs. 12,57,664. Instituting a comparison between British and Native rule in his article in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Hyndman says that in famine times the British Government suspends the collection of the land revenue demand for one year only. The landholding classes in the temporarily settled provinces would feel profoundly grateful to our rulers, even if the collection at the whole or the greater part of the assessment be suspended for one year in times of famine. But both in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces the assessment was collected rigorously in 1877-78, the amounts which remained in balance at the close of the year being a very small fraction of the total revenue demand. Need we, after this, wonder that the peasantry in British India are absolutely at the

mercy of rapacious money-lenders? We have just said that the famine year 1877-78 closed with the current demand in arrear to the extent of Rs. 12,57,664. Of this amount, Rs. 7,24,343, or 57 per cent. of the entire balance remained due from the Rohilkhand and Agra Divisions, the most severely affected tracts in the whole province. The Rohilkhand Division and the Agra Division closed the year 1877-78 with a balance of Rs. 3,27,774 and Rs. 3,96,569, respectively. The demand on account of land revenue not borne on the roll was Rs. 21,12,480, of which Rs. 1,53,260 were collected, leaving balances on account of the current demand, Rs. 57,846. The demand on account of the 12 per cent. cess was Rs. 43,40,964, of which Rs. 42,61,727 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 49,237. The total demand on account of acreage and other cesses in the permanently-settled districts was Rs. 5,56,471, of which Rs. 5,50,344 were collected, and the balance was Rs. 6,127.

Revenue Litigation in the North-Western Provinces during 1878-79 increased, as compared with the previous year, by 12.5 per cent.—a result which cannot be too much deplored. The total number of suits for disposal under the rent-law was 78,483, of which 4,621 were pending from the previous year, and 73,862 were instituted during the year. The number of applications for disposal was 46,088, of which 5,332 were pending from last year, and 40,756 were filed during the year. The Government Resolution on the Board's Report has the following:—"These figures show a marked increase in litigation, viz., 12.5 per cent. mainly however, under applications; and as the Board say, it is becoming a serious question how the disposal of this gradually increasing amount of judicial case-work is to be provided for so as not to engross too large a portion of the time of the officers who are responsible for the revenue administration. Should it continue to grow as it has done since 1874, it may be necessary to add to the staff of Native Deputy Collectors, to whom such cases may be made over for disposal." Of the total number of suits for disposal in 1878-79, 78,483, upwards of 20,000 were decided *ex parte* and the same number were disposed of by confession, compromise or consent. The number of cases decided on their merits was only 20,614. Of the cases decided *ex parte*, 18,533 were for arrears of rent. The Board see no reason to suppose that there was any failure of justice in *ex parte* cases. The increase in the number of applications filed during the year under report was no less than 41 per cent. The Board of Revenue account for this increase by the remark that, with the return of agricultural prosperity, the struggle between landlord and tenant, which languishes in bad years, re-commenced. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that "throughout the provinces a general desire was shown by landlords to prevent the acquisition of proprietary rights by tenants, and the result of the litigation as a whole was in their favour * * * It is clear there is an increasing tendency on the part of the proprietary classes to resort to the action of the courts against their tenants, and the number of applications under these classes must, while the law remains as it is, be expected to grow as time goes on." The number of applications for enhancement of rent, we notice, increased from 1,493 to 3,522. The Board point out that the landholders had refrained from enhancing rents during the famine year, and that the number of enhancement cases naturally rose with the return of favourable seasons. There was a slight increase in advances under the Land Improvement Act; Rs. 75,809 having been advanced in 1878-79 as compared with Rs. 66,296 advanced in 1877-78. It is to be noted that Rs. 41,884 were advanced for wells; and the Lieutenant-Governor "hopes that when the experiments with wells now in progress are completed sufficient data will have been obtained as to the best mode of action to enable the Government and District offices to act with more vigour in future, so as to secure to those tracts which require it the best available protection from drought." We need hardly say that the public has been watching with great interest the experiments in the construction of wells with State advances which are being made in the Cawnpore

District under the superintendence of Mr. Wright.

MYSORE.

WE HAVE been flooded with letters from Mysore regarding its local officers. We select the following two letters for publication:

THE RENDEMENT OF MYSORE.

I.

SIR,—Mysore has again become the eyesore of a certain section of the Anglo-Indian Press, especially (1) *The Madras Mail* (11) *The Friend of India*.

I. After spending many a sleepless night over the Mysore Blunder, and after repeated blushing for having made many a worthless attempt to save its Habbhar clients, it has found an extraordinary means to remove the extraordinary Mysore thorn by its side. The remedy is well worthy of the magnanimity of its author, *The Mail* of the 20th instant contains the cure.

The two greatest evils of the Mysore Blunder are, that Bangalore and the Coffee Taluqs must fall under Native rule. Bangalore is already a first class Military Cantonment. It is the second city of Southern India. It has a pleasant and salubrious climate. When connected by railway with Tadpatrit it will become more central than Madras itself. The Coffee Taluqs, containing many European Planters, are rich. Besides these the Province contains many enviable places such as Nandi &c. Whatever we give to a youth born to nothing will be received with gratitude. Let us therefore take whatever we want. Let them be perpetually assigned to us for the maintenance of the Mysore Subsidiary force and contingent. Precedents are not wanting.

This felicitous solution has to be sifted (1) from the *Mail's* own standpoint, (2) from that of the Public interests of Mysore. The main argument on which the *Mail* rests its solution of the Mysore difficulty is the reference to the Hyderabad precedent. That the *Mail* should re-animate its very foe, the vexed retention of the Berars, at which it has been harking and having raised disgust if nothing else. Where there was so much smoke there must have been some fire. How can the *Mail* take back, with impunity, from the Mysore question, what it generously gave in the Berar question. Is it no longer kept in leading strings by its Hyderabad friends? Whether an unjust act can be invoked as a precedent for the perpetration of an equally unjust act may be an open question in the *Mail's* school of blowing hot and cold politicians.

Now to the other view of the case. Let us first bring the political relationship that at present exists between the Imperial Government and the Maharaja to bear upon the subject. Firstly the former, according to the generous *Mail*, are the donors, and the latter the donee. To simplify the discussion let us assume the truth of this. Even a tyro in ethics would in no measured terms repudiate and refute the Machiavilian Policy of taking back by one hand what has been given by the other on a flimsy and worthless pretext. Secondly, the British Government are unfortunately the guardians of our Maharaja and the heavy responsibility of guarding his interests has therefore fallen on their devoted heads. How can they without the least show of justice take possession of the brightest jewels of the Mysore Crown? How can they persuade their ward to surrender for an imaginary reason territory yielding thirty three lakhs and a half of rupees, when such a rapacious act would shake the faith in the British Government to its very root. Who ever professes to know the rudiments of law cannot but declare such a contract, in the highest degree illegal. By overlooking these all-important factors the *Mail* has overshot the mark.

Annexation of Bangalore. When inordinate passions got the better of reason the reasons given by the *Mail* for snatching Bangalore from the hands of Mysore may be most convincing. The very weapons with which it crushes its opponents only bring about the ruin of their own master. To speak more plainly many of the reasons given by the *Mail* go a very great length to condemn the proposition in toto. It is true the British Government have invested an enormous capital in the Bangalore Cantonment. But have not the poor Mysore Government sunk lakhs of rupees in its palatial Public offices, Government House palace, Lal Bugh, the Pride of Southern India, the Museum, &c. &c.? The Bangalore Cantonment is one of the brightest Indian jewels in the British Crown; the Bangalore city is likewise the brightest jewel in the Mysore Crown. If this be lost where are we to hold our offices? It is a wellknown fact there is no accommodation for them in the small town of Mysore. Will our impoverished exchequer allow us to raise such grand edifices in any other part of Mysore? Bangalore is thus a double faced jewel neither face of which could be eclipsed without committing a great havoc. The Cantonment should continue a British possession; the city of Bangalore must fall under native rule.

That the plan for the annexation of one-fourth of the Mysore Province with one-third of its income should rest on events whose probability of happening is a very small fraction in the eyes of right-minded people is no less absurd than monstrous. What has reduced Mysore to the verge of bankruptcy? The costly Government machinery imported from British India. With its transfer to native rule its prosperity will begin. The D. P. W.'s wasting of fourteen lakhs of rupees per annum under a native regime is inconceivable as well as impossible. The slow and tardy operations of the Revenue Survey will gradually and sensibly increase the land revenue of the province. The late re-organisation of the Government service will in no small degree reduce the expenses of local administration. To these are to be added the most important of all the proverbial prudential habits of our Maharaja. These facts, facts they are, will ensure the financial prosperity of the Province and the punctual payment of all its liabilities. The *Mail's* insinuation that the British Government find it difficult to get punctual payment of large subsidies of the native states, has no facts to stand upon. When the treasury of the Indian Government has been low, have not Baroda, Travancore and many of the others invested enormous sums in the British securities? During the present Afghan war have not many of the Princes of Northern India come forward to help the British? Were not liberal offers of money made but rejected? The Indian Government may see a way of escape from their

financial muddle by taking a leaf out of the administration of the native states.

11. The *Statesman* in the same strain has been busying himself in another direction: It, perhaps at the instance of its Habbar clients, has been heavily taxing its imagination for facts to condemn the appointment of Mr. Rungacharlu as Dewan. To request space in your invaluable weekly journal to lay bare the gross exaggerations and misrepresentations of the *Statesman* would be anything but fair. Palace mystery and the disappearance of the Palace jewels are things unknown and unheard of in this part of the world. The original list of jewels prepared in 1868, which was triumphantly proclaimed as missing, is in the possession of the Palace authorities. It will shortly be printed. These are resorts to create an alarm and bring Mr. Gordon's administration into disrepute.

Who is to be the first Dewan of Mysore? This question, the cause of the *Statesman's* Mysore Hubbub is at present the all-absorbing topic of discussion. There are two rival candidates for the post, Mr. Rungacharlu C. I. E., Mr. Krishna Swamyengar C. S. I. The former's vast range of learning, varied experience, sound views on financial and revenue matters have already left their impress on the country; the latter, though his range of learning is very limited, knowledge of English poor, has by his long, wise and able administration of a District, shown, that he has been born for greater things. The former, under Mr. Gordon has had opportunities to do a man's service to a country, which did not produce him, by carrying out many reforms sketched out in his celebrated pamphlet; the latter has not had any opportunity to earn the gratitude of the whole Province. The one is a stranger but in no strange place; the other is the avowed leader of a few hundred families of Habbar Iyengars, enjoying the monopoly of Government service.

The transfer of a Province that has been nearly 50 years under British rule to its rightful heir with benefit to the governed will greatly depend on the appointment of a strong Dewan who can do justice to all, though the heavens may fall. The Marquis of Ripon will have no easy task in making a proper selection. His Lordship is not personally acquainted with either of the rival candidates. His Lordship may easily clear the difficulties of the untrodden path by consulting such Mysore authorities as Mr. Bowring, Sir Richard Meade, the Honorable R. A. Dalryell, Mr. Gordon, and the last but not the least important of all, His Highness himself. The appointment of a Dewan in whom His Highness cannot place his entire confidence may lead to serious consequences.

I remain, Yours truly,
A Mysorean.

Mysore, 25th July, 1880.

II.

THE MY-SORE JEWELS.

Sir:—A series of articles on Mysore affairs have recently appeared in your contemporary the *Calcutta Statesman* and though the rabid tone adopted and the extreme party spirit displayed must suffice to make most readers sceptical as to the truth of the writer's utterances, still it is due to the public to place before them the facts, as known locally, regarding some of the more important allegations made by the *Statesman* with so much of the show, but without the reality, of truth. I, as well as many others, in the Province had hoped that the Government would have condescended to put the facts before the general public, but as they have not chosen to do it and as both Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon have not thought it worth their while to take any notice of the *Statesman's* express appeals to them, it is perhaps time that some thing is said to prevent the uninformed public outside the Province from being misled.

That document, which the *Statesman* twice published under the title "A memorandum on the Mysore Jewels" and on the authority of some gentlemen with the initials E. B., is full of very carefully garbled quotations from published and unpublished official correspondence; but the writer draws inferences from mere nothings, makes startling discoveries regarding the Palace Jewels, and ends by wasting a deal of anxiety regarding the safety of the valuable property of the minor Prince. But strange to say those most interested, namely the young Maharajah and his numerous relatives as well as the successive Guardians who have had charge of the property since 1868, and the officer (Col. Hay) now in charge of it have all not the smallest anxiety and the vaguest fear on the subject. And we are not surprised, for when we come to look at how E. B. builds up his story of doubt and distrust, we find that he mainly relies upon certain quotations from a letter said to have been written by Major Wilson to the Chief Commissioner in 1877, bringing to notice certain errors which had been detected in the list of jewels prepared in 1868. Such an important document, which is not among the published Mysore State papers, and upon which such grave issues are made to hang, ought in justice to have been published in full. I am credibly informed that a simple publication of the whole letter would be the fullest refutation of all that the writer says or fears I challenge him and the *Statesman* who assiduously circulates the libelous writing, to publish the full text of Major Wilson's letter and then to show, if indeed in the name of common sense they can, why any sane man need doubt the absolute safety of the Palace Jewels. But you may depend upon it, Mr. Editor, the letter will never be published, for that would instantly destroy the vision of loss and spoliation which a feverish imagination has conjured up in order to startle the public for a party end.

Another statement on which some stress has been repeatedly laid is that there was a clandestine manipulation of the Palace Jewels for full six weeks by Mr. Gordon in July 1872. Now what is the fact? This examination and rearrangement of the jewels were, it is well known, carried on as publicly as the previous one in 1868 by Colonel Charles Elliot and that at both the examinations the whole of the responsible palace officials including the Palace Controller Mr. Rangacharlu were present and the "manipulation" of 1872 was as well known to Sir Richard Meade Chief Commissioner in 1872, as the "manipulation" of 1868 was known to Mr. Bowring, Chief Commissioner in 1868. The only difference between what was done in 1868 and in 1872 was simply this, that in 1868 no attempt at arrangement was avowedly made and the valuables were stowed away promiscuously in old and worn out boxes, whereas in 1872 such small inconveniences as the mixing together in the same compartment, of a female nose-ring with a pair

of male ear-rings or of a pair of female anklets, with a male head ornament, and so forth were rectified, and Mr. Gordon showed some preference to Chubb's locks and strong boxes in lieu of moth-eaten shelves and padlocks of a bygone age.

Sir Richard Meade, who inspected the re-arrangement when it was completed, was pleased with the result of Mr. Gordon's labours, but E. B. and the *Statesman* are most unaccountably disconsolate over what was done.

Another portentous fact which has reached the ears of the *Statesman*—inclined as they are on a particular side—is that the original list of the jewels prepared by Colonel Elliot has been made away with. But what is the truth? The original list signed by Colonel Elliot is still in the Palace archives and quite as safe as the jewels themselves. A duplicate of it also signed by Colonel Elliot and deposited in 1868 in the Chief Commissioner's Treasury at Bangalore, is also equally safe under the lock and key of the Deputy Accountant General; and there is also a third list showing the re-arrangement of 1872 and in it the original number of each article according to Colonel Elliot's list of 1868 is duly entered for convenience of ready verification. If more is wanted there are two duplicate sets of the rough lists on loose sheets of paper simultaneously prepared in 1868 by the palace Sheristadars from dictation at the time of Colonel Elliot's examination and registration. If more is wanted there are the original Palace Accounts extending over nearly a century and containing full particulars of every jewel whether purchased or made from time to time. There is thus an array of vouchers ready to hand for the verification of any and every article of the Palace jewels.

It is perhaps not known to the *Statesman* that the jewelry room and the wardrobe are in distinct apartments of the Palace. In fact they are on different floors of the building. It is true that in 1872 there was a burglary committed and some valuable cloths carried away from the Royal wardrobe, but the crime was detected, the offenders brought to justice, and the greater part of the stolen property recovered, all through the exertions of Mr. Rangacharlu the Controller. If the *Statesman's* informants had furnished him with the entire correspondence on this subject between the Guardian and the Chief Commissioner instead of with only a solitary order of the 30th November 1874, he would have seen how that order was passed upon imperfect information and how Sir Richard Meade modified his views when subsequently the whole of the facts were placed before him. But looking at the way in which the facts are put together in the *Statesman* of the 26th June it is clear that the writer is the victim of a delusion deliberately practised upon him for party purposes. In conclusion I will at present only add that it would perhaps be some relief to him to know that Mr. Rangacharlu has never been in charge of the Palace jewels. The keys of the jewelry room have always been in the exclusive and personal charge of the English officers who successively held the office of guardian, namely Col. Elliot, Col. Campbell, General Haines, Col. Malletson, Mr. Gordon, Col. Malletson again, Major Wilson and Col. Hay. An arrangement exists—and E. B. and the *Statesman* may have learned this from the published correspondence if they chose—under which the room is never opened except in the presence of the Guardian, the Controller and the principal hereditary Palace official and servants, and since 1868 the room has never been opened and not a single jewel has been taken out or replaced except in the presence of the whole of the persons above named and thus any malpractice has been simply impossible. And you will readily understand me, though some of your English contemporaries may be unable to do so, when I say that such is the traditional feeling of duty and gratitude in the hereditary officials and servants of the Courts that there has never been cause for any anxiety or fear whatever when large quantities of valuable jewellery are either taken out for use or replaced afterwards, and such has been the scrupulous care and attentive watchfulness of this class of officials, that no variation however small ever escapes notice.

The facts which I have mentioned are so well known in Mysore that no one in the Province can be misled by what E. B. has written nor by the *Statesman's* comment thereupon; but the outside public may not have the same opportunities for knowing the actual state of things and that is my only excuse for writing this letter.

Yours most obediently,
Bangalore, the 28th July 1880. K.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEAR that the Lieutenant-Governor will return to the capital this forenoon. His Honor will land at Chandpal Ghat at about 10 A. M.

WE WISH the Government had not given a direct hand in the raising of subscriptions for the so-called Patriotic Fund. A district officer has addressed a circular to the leading men of his district to the effect that under direction of the Viceroy he invites *voluntary* contributions for the Patriotic Fund. There is a touch of subdued irony in coupling the Viceroy's direction with voluntary contributions, which even an ordinary understanding cannot fail to perceive.

THE AUGUST NUMBER of the *London Statesman* is very rich. The editorial notes are various, full, and comprehensive; the two leading articles from the pen of the editor, entitled "memorandum on the condition of India," and "memorandum on Indian Finance" are able and exhaustive expositions of the subjects discussed therein, while the other two articles are fair and readable. We only

regret that the ability and earnestness with which the Indian questions are propounded in the *Statesman* are not adequately appreciated by our countrymen.

THE PETITION of the British Indian Association to Parliament praying for a Royal Commission of Enquiry was presented to the House of Commons by Sir David Wedderburn. *Appropos* of this petition Sir David has given notice that he would, on going into Committee on the Indian finance accounts, move, as an addition to Mr. Otway's resolution, "and that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire, in India, into the administration of that country since the transfer of the government from the East India Company to the Crown." Lord Camperdown was to have presented the petition to the House of Lords. The petition had, however, arrived at a very unfortunate time. The Kandahar news had absorbed public attention in England to the supercession of all other Indian questions.

Following the petition Mr. Dacosta, the well known Indian friend, has published a pamphlet of about 60 pages elucidating the topics embraced in it. We propose to notice this pamphlet in an early issue. In the meantime we give below the following remarks of the *London Daily News* upon the pamphlet:

Indian Reform.—A few days ago we stated that a petition of the British Indian Association of Calcutta praying that certain important political, financial, and judicial reforms, some of which we then specified, should be instituted in India, was about to be presented to the House of Lords. In a pamphlet entitled "Political and Financial Requirements of British India," Mr. John Dacosta, late of Calcutta, explains and defends the several reforms asked for by the Association. He urges that the non-official members of the Legislative Councils, instead of being nominated by the Viceroy, should be elected by the Municipal Boards, the working of which has given satisfaction to the local governments. He contends that the present system frustrates the intention of Parliament, which was to ascertain, through the non-official members, what were the feelings and opinions of the people. He asks for improved intermediate Courts of appeal, and for a revision of the new Criminal Procedure Code. He complains that the appellate benches are recruited by men who, in the majority of instances, have had no legal training whatever; and he condemns those provisions of the new code which give hitherto unheard of powers to the judges and to the executive. We imagine that the following information will be quite new to the majority of our readers:—The liberty of the subject has been considerably curtailed under the new Criminal Procedure Code, which has unduly increased the summary powers of magistrates, checked appeals by giving the appellate authority power to enhance punishment, a thing unknown I believe in any other part of the British dominion, permitted the Crown to appeal against an acquittal, a power equally objectionable, and legalized the arrest of persons on mere suspicion and without affidavit. More than one judge, it appears, has protested against the abuse by the crown of the extraordinary powers which it has thus acquired. Mr. Dacosta also gives much information on the land question, and sets forth clearly the arguments in favour of fixity of tenure.

THE following most important Resolution is published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*:

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE. Calcutta, the 21st August 1880. RESOLUTION.

With the view of promoting agricultural improvement in Bengal and encouraging the study of scientific agriculture, the Lieutenant-Governor has determined to create annually two special scholarships of £200 a year each to be held by science graduates of the Calcutta University at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. The first two scholarships will be tenable for two and a half years from the commencement of the January Term in 1881. Only natives of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, who have passed the B. A. examination on the Physical side, will be eligible. An allowance of Rs. 1,000 will be made to defray the expenses of each scholarship-holder in proceeding to England, and a similar allowance will be made for the return journey on the completion of the course. Application will be received by the Director of Public Instruction, and will be submitted to Government with a report from a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—

The Director of Public Instruction.
Mr. C. H. Tawney.
Babu Bhudev Mukerji, C. I. E.
Mr. A. W. Garrett.

All honor to Sir Ashley Eden for this decidedly practical move in the direction of agricultural reform. These scholarships will be of

greater value to the people of this country than the Northcote scholarships since abolished for Indian youths for Civil Service training. But these scholarships should be supplemented by model farms in this country; otherwise the students, who will be trained in scientific agriculture in England, will find no field for the practical illustration of their knowledge.

THE NEWS from Affghansthan is by no means assuring. The Press Commissioner communicates the following intelligence from Kandahar:

Simla August 24th.—News from Kandahar, dated the 21st states that a sortie took place on the 16th against a village on the east face of the city, and has secured up from further molestation on that side, but the loss was very heavy. Brigadier General Brooke; Captain Cruikshank, R. E.; Colonel Newport 28th; Major Truoh and Lieutenant Stayner 19th; Lieutenants Marsh and Wood, Fusiliers; and Reverend Mr. Gordon were killed. Wounded.—Colonel Nimmo 28th; Major Vandeleur 7th; and Lieutenant Wood, Transport all severely. Colonels Malcolmson and Shewell. Casualties among men about 180. Lieutenant MacLaine R. H. A. reported missing. Mainwand is a prisoner in Ayub's hands but well treated. The enemy throws a few shells into the city occasionally, and keeps up a fire in the ramparts from sharp shooters, but does little harm. The investment is entirely trusted to Kandahari troops and Ghazis Kabalis being encamped round Ayub, three miles off on the Herat road. A letter dated 20th, received at Chaman from Colonel Tanner, commanding Kelat-i-Ghilzai, reports that General Roberts is four marches off, and will arrive at Kelat-i-Ghilzai on the 24th. Garrison is all well, and collecting supplies for General Roberts on the Kandahar road. General Roberts expects to be near Kandahar on the 29th.

Again:

26th.—A letter received at Killa Abdulla from General Primrose says on 16th, we attacked the village of Deh Khwaja, and got through it, but finding it strongly occupied and reinforced by contingents from villages, had to retire to the fortress. Our losses were General Brooke who commanded the assault; Cruikshank, R. E.; Trench and Stayner, of the 19th N. I.; Wood and Marsh, 7th Fusiliers; Newport, 28th; and Reverend Gordon, killed. Vandeleur Conolly of the 7th; Wood, transport; Nimmo, 28th; Shewell, Commissariat; Malcolmson, Sind Horse, wounded. All the latter are doing well. The enemy's loss was heavy. Our Cavalry made two charges, and cut up a good many. Ayub's main position faces the East, and is between high hills on the west and Arganda covered by canals in front. Some regular infantry are in villages east and south of the city, supported by large contingents of Ghazis. Durani cavalry picket in Mundi, Hissir and Khushob roads. It is reported from another source that General Brooke was killed while trying to carry off Cruikshank when wounded.

We do not remember to have noticed heavier casualties amongst British officers on Asiatic ground except at the engagement at Chillianwalla. The unmolested march of the troops under Generals Roberts and Phayre is, however, a matter of congratulation.

The latest news from Quetta is as follows:

28th.—Information received from Quetta twenty-seventh evening states that Ayub Khan is reported to have withdrawn his army from the position in front of Kandahar and has retired to Singiri eight miles West of Kandahar. Roberts arrived Kelat-i-Ghilzai on the twenty-fourth, all well in Khyber line. The Rea Brigade leaves Jellalabad to day.

On the other hand there seems to be an uneasy feeling at Kabul and Kelat. The *Englishman* has received information that "the Government of India have directed Sir Donald Stewart to stay the troops at Jelalabad, owing to the situation at Kabul, where it is reported that there has been a defection among the Amir's troops and a Yakub-zai demonstration." The news from Kelat is as follows:

A partial rising of the Khans troops occurred last night at Kelat. The mutineers, about 144 in number, did little damage and went off taking the Chappar Ziarat Road to Shorawak, to join the army of Ayub Khan at Kandahar. Four hundred of the 78th Highlanders now en route from Sibi will be detached to remain at Kelat for a time and restore confidence. Mr. Duke accompanies them as political officer.

All these complications are much to be regretted. We doubt whether Abdur Rahman is strong enough to hold his own at Kabul. As for Kelat we are under treaty obligations to support the Khan.

We offer our respectful and sincere condolence to Lord Ripon on the misfortunes which have befallen our arms and policy in Affghansthan. His Lordship has come out to India at a very critical time. It is his lot to reap what Lord Lytton had sown.

THE FOLLOWING is from our Krishnaghur correspondent:

Immediately after the breaking up of the meeting of the Road Cess Committee on Saturday last, the 21st instant Mr. Taylor the Magistrate Collector of Nuddea, announced to the gentlemen assembled the rather astounding intelligence of the proposed princely donation of THREE LAKS OF RUPEES on the part of Baboo Nufurchunder Pal Chowdry, of Latooda to the local Municipality for the purpose of providing the town with good drinking water. Of course the

news made many of the hearers stare agape. That the gift when made will be an unprecedented one there can be no doubt. Such a large sum in one lump was never presented by any single individual in Bengal, except the late Hon'ble Prosunno Coomaz Tagore whose bequest for the Tagore Law Professorship was rupees three lacs. What gives peculiar merit to the benefaction is that the donor offered the donation purely of his own motion, without any pressure from without or any motive to title or honor.

A slight sketch of the family may not be without interest. Baboo Nufurchunder Pal is the great-grand-son of the late Babu Lalchand Pal, who made his fortune by acting as a supplier to Dewan Gangagobind Sing, founder of the Paikpara Raj family, on the occasion of his mother's shrad. This was when Warren Hastings was Governor-General of India. His grand-father the late Babu Prankristo Pal, distinguished himself by the part he took on behalf of the down-trodden peasantry during the Indigo disturbances of 1860. His straightforward evidence before the Indigo Commission showed what metal he was made of. Along with this notice mention may be made of the name of Babu Kristo Pal, of Ranaghat, who made a donation of a lakh of rupees for public purposes, and for which the family was honored with the title of "Pal Chowdry."

It is a mistake to suppose that now-a-days struggling merit is not so well befriended as of yore. Whenever offices have to be given away by votes there is always a very strong muster. Votes are then as plentiful as blackberries in season, though when technical questions, however important, have to be decided they are even as scarce as those sapid fruits are out of season. Take for instance the Tagore Law Lectureship. Whenever the office has to be bestowed the meetings of the University Senate are so crowded that sitting-room round the table becomes insufficient, and the moment the election is over people happen to remember that they have important engagements elsewhere, and so they slink out of the room, even when there is other pressing business to transact at the meeting. At the meeting on Saturday last there were 45 or 46 Elders present, and Mr. Agnew was elected, unopposed, as the Lecturer for the current year. After the election a report was laid on the table recommending certain alterations in the rules for the selection of Law Lecturer, so as to do away with the present cart-before-the-horse system of appointing a lecturer first, and then fixing the subject of the lecture. The principle of catching the hare first and then arranging for cooking it is good enough when the determination is to have hare soup; but when the question is what soup to have, the catching of a hare for turtle soup becomes somewhat awkward. In so far the general consensus of opinion was that the changes proposed were good. Exception, however, was taken to the report being discussed at the meeting, because time had not been allowed to non-resident members to communicate their opinions to the Senate. Only 13 days had intervened between the date of the notice and that of the meeting, and men from Lahore could not in course of that time write and pass their opinions so as to reach Calcutta before the 28th, the day of the meeting. Inasmuch, however, as no time is fixed in the rules of the University the objection was overruled. We remember a case in which, the rules laid down that in the event of a quorum not assembling the meeting should be adjourned, and at the adjourned meeting business may be transacted irrespective of a quorum, and accordingly a quorum not having assembled the Chairman adjourned the meeting for five minutes, spent the time in conversation, and after the lapse of the five minutes, entered upon business without a quorum. This seemed to us at the time as "a fraud upon the law;" but the venerable dons of the University evidently think a similar course by no means objectionable. The amendments proposed and adopted are, 1st that the Faculty of Law should in August name four subjects for lecture; 2nd that candidates should be invited to apply for the Lectureship to the Syndicate, stating on which of the subjects named they are prepared to lecture; 3rd that applications should be sent in before the 1st of January; and 4th that the election by the Senate should take place in March following. The report contained another recommendation, it was to the effect "that steps should be taken by the Senate as soon as possible, and if necessary an Act of the Legislature obtained, for the purpose of appointing two Professors, and of dividing between them the remuneration provided by the will of the Founder, in such a way as the Senate may think proper, so as to provide for the delivery and publication of two courses of Lectures, instead of one, in each year." This led to some

discussion. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, one of the reporters, was strongly in favor of the proposition. He thought rupees ten thousand a year too much for a course of not less than twelve lectures, and that half that sum would be ample. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra was surprised that his learned friend had estimated the learning of the profession to which he belonged at so low a price. Noted songstresses charged a thousand rupees for three or four ballad songs in course of a single night, and surely a learned lawyer, who had made a particular branch of law his *especialite* by life-long devotion to his studies, should not be rated at one-third the price. Moreover, the Founder meant his grant to serve as a special prize or honorarium for special excellence. The surprise, however, was uncalled for. The learned Doctor should have remembered that Gibbas was told that a Dancing Master was worth three times the salary of a Professor of Greek and Latin, and Sarah Biernhard, when first in England, charged five hundred guineas for three Music Hall songs a night. The fashionable world at large has decided long since that Dancing Masters and Sarah Biernhards should be paid much higher than lawyers. Dr. K. M. Banerjee objected to the recommendation on the ground of its being opposed to the expressed provisions of the Founder's will, and that none had a right to devise a new will for the late Babu Prosunno-kumar Tagore. The subject was after this allowed to drop.

We cannot close this note without expressing our regret for the bad taste displayed by the Select Committee of the Faculty of Law in sneering at the salary of one of the Tagore Law Lecturers. That Lecturer happened to be one who had been appointed against the recommendation of the Faculty, and average human nature may well avail itself of venting its grudge against him; but we had a right to expect better feeling from the signatories to the report. We feel sure Sir Richard Garth would not have allowed it to pass had he carefully read the report.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 28th August, 1880.

The depressed condition of our commercial markets has not yet rectified itself; transactions in consequence chiefly in imports have almost been at a stand still only those in Exports have somewhat improved. Piece-goods, have continued dull in the absence of demand from the up-country marts, some of which places viz Cawnpore, Delhi, Furrakabad and Agra have been suffering for want of rains and unless relieved in time, prices for food grain having already advanced, it may prove adverse to the interests of piece-goods trade.

Import Yarns continue to be without enquiry except a few bales of low 40s which found buyers.

Local manufactures have been in less demand as shipments to Burmah have temporarily been reduced and country requirements have fallen off for transit being rendered difficult on account of heavy rains.

Exports.—About 5800 chests of tea have on the 26th of August been sold. There was a brisk demand and prices for good and fine qualities were an anna better. For medium half an anna higher and for inferior sorts prices were slightly easier.

Jute market has continued to be active and a further rise in prices have followed; present quotations for low to good range 3-12 to 5-1-6.

Oil seeds.—Transactions were chiefly confined in Linseed to a fair extent at prices ranging from 4-7@4-8.

Poppy seed.—There has been little or nothing done, prices remained about the same as before.

Rape seed.—operations were confined to a narrow sphere at last rates.

Wheat.—Limited transactions in Patna and Nawabganje sorts at prices 2-8@2-9-6.

Rice.—About 40,000 bags of 2 Mds, each of all kinds found buyers at the following rates:

Table poss	...	...	3-12 @ 3-2
Raree	...	...	1-14 " 2-5
Kheeri	...	...	1-9 " 2
Bellam	...	...	2-1 " 2-6
Moonghy	...	...	2-8 " 2-12

MONEY.

Money continued easy and there has been no further change in the rates of interest or discount at the Bank of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This market has been pretty steady and prices at the close were: 96-2@96 3 for 4% and 104-4 to 104 5 for 4½ per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

There have been a fair amount of business done in Press, Jute and Cotton Shares at advanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
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" Lokenath Nundi, Bogra.....	6	10	0
" Kalikishore Dass, Bajitpur.....	13	4	0
" Gopalchunder Mookerji, Arrarya.....	13	4	0
" Bodh Raj, Jhelum	3	5	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—August 22, 1880.

GENERAL.—Moulvi Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months, under section 4, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Girish Chandra Das is appointed to be a temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the date he assumed charge of his duties in the Settlement Department in Chittagong.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumpan, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Chittagong district.

Baboo Bankoo Behary Buxee Sub-Deputy Collector, Southal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Simgoo Division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for one month, under section 13, rule 2, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Ashootosh Gupto, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. D. Gael, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazareebagh, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, under section 23 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. E. R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.) of 1871.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.) of 1871.

Colonel J. R. S. Henderson, 11th Madras native Infantry, commanding at Dorunda, is vested, under Section 23 of Act III of 1880 with powers to try breaches of rules made under section 25 of the Act in the cantonment of Dorunda.

Mr. S. S. Jones, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Rajmehal Division of the Southal Pergunnahs district, having resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 3d instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 2nd June 1880, is cancelled.

Mr. A. W. Cossarat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Southal Pergunnahs, was in charge of the Rajmehal Division of that district from the forenoon of the 15th ultimo to the afternoon of the 3rd instant *vice* Mr. S. S. Jones, on leave.

Baboo Luchmi Narain, Sub-divisional officer of Aurangabad, in Gaya, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A suitable appointment by an M. A. in Physical, Science of two years' experience in teaching. The best testimonials and references can be given. Apply to R. care of the Printer."

WANTED a Surveyor and Leveller experienced in works for the District Road Cess Committee of Pubna, for three months only, salary Rs. 701, including allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to 15th September by the undersigned.

Pubna } B. M. CHUCKERBUTTY,
Dated the 26th August, } District Engineer
1880. } of Pubna.

WANTED.

A Sub-overseer for the Deogon Estate, Sub-Division Palamow, District Lohardugga for about 2 years. Salary Rs. 50 per month including travelling allowance. None need apply who has not practical experience in Building and Road Works.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned.

Daltongunge } S. S. BANERJI,
The 21st August 1880. } Manager, Deogon Estate
under the Court of
Wards.

PHRASES AND IDIOMS.

By Krishnachunder Roy. Hare School. Parts I. to VII ready, price with postage Rs. 2 as. 8. No new subscribers to be admitted after the issue of Part VIII.

Notice.

Tenders are invited for the execution of the following works in the Purneah District Road Cess Department during the ensuing season commencing 1st October 1880.

Concessions as to security will be made to respectable and known persons or firms, whose tenders may be accepted.

Tenders must be in P. W. D. Form No. 7 M.

ALLOTMENTS.

Road No. 2. Earthwork...	Rs.	2000
Road No. 3. Earthwork...	Rs.	3000
Timber Bridging...	"	4080
Masonry and Timber Bridging ...	"	1506
Road No. 4. Earthwork...	"	2181
Timber Bridging...	"	18,809
Masonry Bridging ..	"	852
Masonry and Timber Bridging ...	"	1872
Road No. 5. Timber Bridging ...	"	6720
Earthwork ...	"	1540
Masonry and Timber Bridging ...	"	5198
Masonry Bridging...	"	374
Road Na. 13. Earthwork ..	"	3000
Masonry Bridging...	"	4760
Petty Repairs on 33 Roads	"	6338
Miscellaneous Works	"	2095

Work to be commenced by the 15th October date of completion will be fixed at time of accepting tenders. Earnest money according to Form 7 M to be forwarded with each tender.

Further particulars can be obtained at the District Engineer's Office, Purneah.

Tenders will be received by the District Engineer up to 15th September 1880.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY.

NOTICE.

This Tramway is now open for traffic between Silligori & Kurseong, and Passengers' Parcels & Goods can be booked through from Sealdah to Darjeeling & intermediate stations or *vice versa*; arrangements having been made to convey by Tonga or otherwise, all Passengers and Goods to & from the temporary terminus of the Tramway.

The Up Passenger Train will leave Silligori at 8-15 a. m. thus giving passengers 55 minutes at that station after the arrival of the Up Mail of the N. B. State Railway & E. B. Railway (1 o'clock from Sealdah) & reach Kurseong about 1-30 p. m. and Darjeeling by Tonga about 5-30 p. m.

The Down Journey will be performed by Tonga leaving Darjeeling 9 a. m. and train leaving Kurseong at 1-30 p. m., reaching Silligori about 6 p. m.

The Through Passenger Fares are as under.

1st Class by Railway and Tonga.	2nd Class by Railway and Tonga.	3rd Class by Railway and Luggage cart.
Rs. 48-8-0.	Rs. 35-0-0	Rs. 12-8-0
The Through Goods and Rates are, Per Maund.		
1st class	2nd class	3rd class
Rs. 2-2-6	Rs. 2-14-6	Rs. 3-10-0

For further particulars, apply to the Traffic Superintendents, E. B. Railway Sealdah; N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur; and to the Forwarding Agent Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company at Silligorie, Kurseong, Darjeeling and the various intermediate Stations or to the undersigned.

Calcutta, } Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.,
26th August 1880. } Secretaries.

NOTIFICATION.

1. The Corporation of the Town of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the provisions of Section 334 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of Rs. (2,50,000) two lakhs and fifty thousand on the security of the Water-rate imposed and levied under the provisions of the said Act, to be expended in carrying out a scheme for increasing the water-supply of the Town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable on the 1st April and 1st October of each year, and having a currency of 30 years.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given in the 7th Schedule of the aforesaid Act.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any less sum than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100.

5. Subscriptions will be received and receipts granted by the Bank of Bengal. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible in exchange for the Bank's receipts.

6. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rs. (2,50,000) two lakhs and fifty thousand will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to noon of Saturday, the 4th of September.

7. Each tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this Notification and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1880."

8. The tenders will be opened at Municipal Office, on Saturday, the 4th of September, at 4 p. m., a minimum rate having first been fixed.

9. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Corporation, a sum equal to 2 per cent of the amount tendered, and forward the Bank's receipt with the tender.

10. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully taken up on or before the 1st October 1880.

11. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application.

12. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (being not below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

13. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

14. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. It is desirable that the tender, or at least the name of the person making the tender and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Calcutta, 23rd August 1880.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. _____ of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the Calcutta Gazette, dated the 25th August and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. _____ for every Rupees 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, for Rs. _____ and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Corporation at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, the sum allotted to me on or before the 1st October 1880.

"Russicklal Sircar's Complete Key to the English Entrance Course of the Calcutta University" for 1881 is in the Press, and will be shortly out. The 30th August 1880 No. 21, Chassadhabapara Lane Cassipore, via Barranagore Post Office."

Notice.

We beg to notify that we have established ourselves as

ARCHITECTS,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

SURVEYORS

AND

Contractors.

BREUER, CHATTERJEE & Co.
4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

PORT COMMISSIONERS OFFICE. DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870 Act V. (B. C.) of 1870, and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act, 1880, Act IV. (B. C.) of 1880, issue of Rs. 5,00,000, 4½ per cent. debentures having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for five lakhs of rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures to be issued under the provisions of sections 9, 10 and 12 of Act IV. of 1880 to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, and the balance on the 1st day of October 1880, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before 3 o'clock P. M. of Friday the seventeenth day of September, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tenders is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debentures can be seen at the office of the Secretary.

G. H. SIMMONS.

Secy. to the Port Commissioners.

August 27, 1880.

Form of Tender.

PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880.
To—The Secretary, Port Commissioner.

I BEG to apply for debentures of Rs. _____ each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated August 27, 1880, and I send herewith a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for Rs. _____ being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the first of October 1880.

Yours &c.,

To be sold peremptorily pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicatures at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in a certain Suit No 525 of 1879 [wherein Mirja Ahmed Begg of Mateabrooj, Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta is Plaintiff and Gopaul Chunder Day of No 20 Cornwallis Street in the town of Calcutta is Defendant] dated the 11th day of September 1879 by the Registrar of the said Court at his sale-room in the Court House on Saturday the 4th day of September next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following properties belonging to the Defendant, namely:

Lot No 1. All those lands houses godowns tenements and hereditaments situate at and being No 1 to 15. formerly numbered 124 126 together with the land thereunto belonging containing by estimation two biggahs and five cottahs of land be the same a little more or less situate at Manick Bose's Ghaut Street in the town of Calcutta and bounded in manner following that is to say on the North by the Manick Bose's Ghaut Street on the South by the premises belonging to the estate of Woodoy Chund Dutt deceased, on the west by the premises formerly belonging to the estate of Gocool Chunder Dutt but at present belonging to Paragjee and on the east by the dwelling house and land belonging to the estate of Juggo Bundho Dutt deceased.

Lot No 2. All that piece or parcel of tenanted land or ground containing by admeasurement twenty-seven biggahs seven cottahs one and half chittacks and seven square feet [whereof nearly 7cot 1½ch 11feet have been encroached upon by the representatives of the late Rajah Radhakanto Deb Bahadoor] being the residue of all that piece or parcel of tenanted land or ground situate in and on the north side of Hatibagan Street now called Grey Street in the town and Registration district of Calcutta and bearing number 80 [formerly 24] and containing by admeasurement twenty nine

biggahs six cottahs three and a half chittacks and eleven square feet which was originally conveyed to the said Gopaul Chunder Dey and one Rajendro Dutt by two Conveyances bearing date the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, one whereof was expressed to be made between one Tarriny Churn Bonnerjee of the one part and the said Rajendro Dutt and Gopaul Chunder Dey of the other part and the other was expressed to be made between one Horrynarin Dey of the one part and the said Rajendro Dutt and Gopaul Chunder Dey of the other part left after the sale to one Koosumcoomaree Dabee of a portion thereof to the extent of nineteen cottahs and two chittacks and after the sale to one Frankisto Dutt a further portion thereof to the extent of one biggah and ten cottahs. This lot also comprises another parcel of land measuring ten cottahs purchased from one Srenarain Vedrutna under and by virtue of a Conveyance bearing date the 18 day of February 1879 and the whole bounded as follows: On the north by a public drain, on the west partly by a land belonging to Gocoolchunder Mitter and partly by land belonging to the estate of the late Rajah Sir Radhakanto Deb Bahadoor and partly by Cornwallis Street, on the south partly by land belonging to Government partly by other land belonging to the estate of the late Rajah Sir Radhakanto Deb Bahadoor, partly by Hatibagan or Grey Street aforesaid partly by the said parcel of land measuring 1bg. 10cot. sold to Frankisto Dutt aforesaid, partly by the said parcel of land sold to Doorgomoney Dasse and partly by the said parcel of land measuring 19 cottahs and 2 chittacks sold to Sreemutty Koosumcoomaree Dabee as aforesaid and partly by the land covered with water measuring one biggah and land measuring three biggahs and six cottahs sold to Umbicachurn Cowar and on the east by a public drain.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the said Registrar and at the Office of Baboo Nobinchand Bural, Plaintiff's Attorney on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

NOBINCHAND BURAL,
Plaintiff's Attorney { Sd. R. BELCHAMBERS.
High Court. }
Ordinary Original Civil }
Jurisdiction, } Registrar.
The 20th day of July 1880.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

On and from Wednesday (Mailday) the 6th October next, will be issued a Weekly Newspaper entitled the NEWS OF THE WORLD, or the EPITOME OF JOURNALISM, on a new, improved system, the exclusive novelty of which will be its distinguishing feature and its chief recommendation to public notice.

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Notice.

1. Tenders are invited for the execution of the following works in the Mymensingh District during the cess year 1880-81.
2. Tenders must be in the P. W. D. Form No. 7M.
3. Amounts of allotments Rupees 15,000.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Amount for earth work including Timber bridges &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
Mymensingh to Chorkhai Road	500 0 0	500 0 0
Charkhai to Teersal Do	500 0 0	500 0 0
Chechoa to Gatar Do	500 0 0	500 0 0
Muktach to Gatar Do	100 0 0	100 0 0
Mooktagacha to Bashali Do	500 0 0	500 0 0
Shibganje to Phulbaria Do	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Dhiltore to Mallickbari Do	500 0 0	500 0 0
Gaffargao to Usti Do	100 0 0	100 0 0
Dargapure to Ghatigram Do	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Do to Forungpara Do	400 0 0	400 0 0
Rangopulpore to Dobakhola Do	100 0 0	100 0 0
Kendua to Chering Do	300 0 0	300 0 0
Ishurgunge to Harnar Bazar Do	500 0 0	500 0 0
Road within Khaydar Do	300 0 0	300 0 0
Do from Rangopulpore main road to Ramprosad Gope's House	100 0 0	100 0 0
Rangopulpore to Bhowanipore road	500 0 0	500 0 0
Road from Simlabari gear Shobarnakholly road to Jhowail	700 0 0	700 0 0
Kanihari to Kustia Road	200 0 0	200 0 0
Debogam to Phulbaria Do	300 0 0	300 0 0
Ishurgunge roads	300 0 0	300 0 0
Road within Kanihari Do	200 0 0	200 0 0
Nowpara Do	500 0 0	500 0 0
Kalibari to Kanihari Do	300 0 0	300 0 0
Muktach to Bagunbari Do	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Road from the Brahmaputra river side crossing the Shubarnakholly road near Jail and passing through villages of Kasar, Gokunda &c. joining the Take Road near Distillery	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Rasulpore to Rampore Bazar	300 0 0	300 0 0
Dhala to Rasulpore	400 0 0	400 0 0
Kakuli Bazar to Tarakandi Bazar road and thence to Shambhugunge Do	900 0 0	900 0 0
Kashitollah to Demrah Do	500 0 0	500 0 0
Dewanganje to Ishurgunge Do	300 0 0	300 0 0
Chechoa Bazar to Dullah Do	200 0 0	200 0 0
Dapunea branch Road	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Grand Total	15000 0 0	15000 0 0

4. Works to be commenced by the 1st November 1880 earth works to be completed by the end of February 1881 and timber bridges by the 1st May 1881.

5. Earnest money according to Form No. 7M. to be forwarded with each tender.

6. Further particulars to be obtained in the District Engineer's office Mymensingh.

7. Tenders to be addressed District Engineer, Road Cess Committee Mymensingh for submission to the Chairman Road Cess Committee.

8. All tenders to be submitted on or before the 21st September next.

9. The Chairman, Road Cess Committee does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

R. WALLNUTT, C.E., A.M.I.C.E.,

Mymensingh, District Engineer, Road Cess Committee.
The 22nd August 1880.

NEPAUL SAUL TIMBERS.**For Sale.**

A large number of Saul Timbers from 3 to 6 feet in girth and 26 to 28 feet in length are now lying for sale at our Depot at Nawabganje on the river Mohanunda near Dingraghat (Purneah) more are on the way and will arrive at the Depot at the end of the rainy season. Purchasers can have them either at Maldah or Chapghaty mohanah by previously arranging with the undersigned.

For terms and particulars apply to Baboo Jogesh Chunder Roy and Lutchimikant Upadhaya.

Nawabganje

Dingraghat (Purneah)

Or to Baboo Bonomali Roy, care of Baboo Hari Das Prodhan, Darjeeling.

JUST ARRIVED.

Per "S. S. DUKE OF BUCKLEUCH."
Homoeopathic Medicines, Phials, Corks, Pocket filters, clinical thermometers, other requisites &c. &c.

TO BE HAD AT

Datta's Laboratory.

HOMOEOPATHIC

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Battalah, Calcutta.
TERMS-EASY; B. K. DATTA,
Cash. Proprietor.

SPECIFIC FOR MALARIOUS FEVER!

A certain cure for Malarious Fever with enlargement of the Spleen or Liver, Anæmia, Jaundice &c. Per bottle Rs. 2-4. *Cure guaranteed.*
Apply—W. Rooder & Co., Simla, Calcutta.

MAN METAMORPHOSED.

* Means Price including Packing and Postage.

Satisfy your curiosity by reading a New Novel, the like of which you have not read in your life.

MAN METAMORPHOSED.—A New Novel translated from the French. This is one of the greatest and most wonderful Novels ever printed; having already attained a sale in France alone of over (100,000) **one hundred thousand copies.** The most extraordinary work ever written. Full of incidents of nature and art, dramatic, narrative and pictorial. The Author's themes, aims, method and performances excite the widest attention and the liveliest discussions throughout the whole of Europe and America. *Readers will find the book, a curiosity, to say the least of it.* Price—Paper Cover, Rs. 1-8., *Rs. 1-12. Bound copies, Rs. 1-12., *Rs. 2-0.

"Delay not a moment to read this book, if you like to get rich and drive away your misfortunes."

HOW TO BE WEALTHY.—Being a Guide to Fortune for Everybody. Containing the most *Essential Rules, and Practical Hints, and Suggestions* for success in life, and directing the *Ways and Means—How to Earn, Save, Invest, and Increase Money,* and thereby live comfortably upon a substantial income. A Book for persons of all ages and circumstances. "Each day new wealth without their care provides. They lie asleep with prizes in their nets." Price, Rs. 2. *Rs. 2-4.

THREE WAYS OF LIVING.—A very useful and instructive book of advice to all. Price As. 8., As. 10.

Lewis and Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE**BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ltd.**

Capital 20,00,000 in 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 10. each, payable one rupee per share on application, one rupee on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than one rupee per share, each call being subject to three month's notice.

The Bank has commenced business, and is prepared to open *Current Deposit* Accounts with sums not less than Rs. 10.

On and from 1st August, 1880, until further notice the Bank will allow interest at the following rates:—On *Current Deposits* @ 2½% per annum on the lowest minimum monthly balance of Rs. 20 or upwards. No interest will be allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 10,000 on current deposit.

On *Fixed Deposits* @ 4% per annum on 3 months'; 6% on six months'; 7½% on 12 months' and 9% on two years'.

Notice of withdrawal. *Fixed Deposit* account will not be opened with any sum less than Rs. 100.

These rates will not apply to deposit made before the 1st of August, 1880.

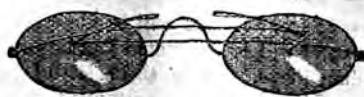
It does the usual Banking and Agency business.

For further particulars, apply to—

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,

Secretary.

No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

**Save your Eyes! Restore your Sight!**

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

	Steel.	Silver.	Gold.
Pebbles, Concave, Convex spectacles...	Rs. 6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	5	7	20
Crystal Ditto Ditto	3	6	18
Neutral tint D shape Ditto eye Preserver	5	10	25

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, China Bazar.

MULLICK & Co.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.**Fitted with Patent Locks and Duplicate Keys.**

Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Rs.
15	10	8½	47
18	12	11	55
20	14	12	60
22	16	14	65
24	18	15	75
26	19	17	80
28	20	18	85
30	21	20	90
32	22	21	105
34	23	23	115
36	24	24	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36
Rs. 15	19	23	26	each.						

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

15	18	20	22	24	26
Rs. 1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000
28	30	32	34	36	inch.
Rs. 12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed, they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON CO.,

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

Notice.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of 36,40,666 semi vetrified or Jhama Bricks for solving the Road 26 miles in length from Belda to Contai in the Midnapur District and for 5,14,800 c ft. of broken Jhama for metalling the same.

2. The work may be divided into 3 sections and Tenders will be received for each separately and collectively.

3. Tenders will be received up to the 15th of September and must be in the Form which will be applied on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

4. The sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money must accompany the tenders for each section which will be returned in the event of any tender not being accepted.

5. Further particulars can be obtained from the District Engineer's Office, Midnapur.

R. McKENNIE, C. E.

District Engineer.

GUIDE TO ENGLISH IDIOMS.

Price Rs. 3-4, including postage. To be had at the Canning Library, the Central Library, of Pudda Chunder Nath, and the author—"Part 11 and 111 in one volume of the "Indian Students Guide" by Baboo Bholanath Paul, M. A., Head Master of the Hindu School, deserve to the full the commendation bestowed on Part I."—The Statesman.

NOTICE.**"STRAY THOUGHTS ON SPIRITUALISM"**

By P. C. MITTRA.

Price 6 As. Postage 6 pie. To be had at 20, Nimalah Street,

"Calcutta Book Depot."

The following Books to be had for cash only.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu Law..... Rs. 3 0
Notes on the Indian Penal Code..... " 1 2
Secrets of Success at the Bar..... " 1 0
Secrets of Success at Business, 2nd Edition.. " 0 10
Civil Code Manual by Dr. Cranenburgh..... " 8 0
Apply to— RYE MOHUN SEN & COUSINS,
134, Shesheshur Chunder's Lane, Champatolla, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

2 Shares in the Darjeeling Hindu Tea Company,—
Apply to
BHOOBUN CHUNDER HALDER,
Darjeeling.

AMRITARASA.

PRICE REDUCED.

DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Choleric pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 4 and postage about Re. 1-4, packing charges annas 8. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 8.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRAN BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRAN ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the

application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagapore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorrhoea. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhoea of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUR CHANDRA BASU,
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE,
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEE,
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRAN ROY MAHASOY,
*Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.*

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opiate. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me until I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE,
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY,
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA,
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cure of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPKE NATH SOOKOOL,
Benares.

STEVEN, CALIFORNIA